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LAST EDITION

FOOD BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE DESPITE MANN

Minority Leader Fails to Prevent Adoption of Special Rule—House Support for President Wilson Seen in Action Taken

In spite of continued efforts by obstructionists to delay the administration food bill still further, the House has sent that measure to conference with every indication that its conferees will give their support to the President's wishes and insist on throwing out the war board section as well as that curbing the power of Mr. Hoover as food administrator. While this victory for the loyal administrative forces is not conclusive and while it is apparent that the obstructionists will fight every step taken to aid in the prosecution of the war, thus endangering more and more the United States soldiers sent to Europe, it is now hoped the majority in Congress favoring the Administration plans is large enough to make their success a certainty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of the effort of Minority Leader Mann to prevent sending the administration food bill to conference, the measure was sent to the joint committee today after a special rule prepared by the House Committee on Rules and carried in the House by a vote of 169 to 101. Representative Mann, who objected on the grounds that a separate vote should be taken on Section 70, the provision providing for a special war board to act as a check on the administration, by sending the bill to conference without excepting Section 70, signifies that the House is opposed to any such plan as that and that the House conferees will support President Wilson in his opposition to this section and will demand that it be stricken from the bill as utterly foreign to its purpose.

When interrogated by Congressman Lusk as to why he wrote the President asking his opinion about Section 70, Chairman Lever stated that he thought the section entirely unrelated to the food bill and desired to know

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

No attempt is made by official Petrograd to conceal the seriousness of the position on the eastern front, and the claim made by Berlin that the Germans and Austrians are pressing forward from the Sereth to the Carpathians, on a front of over 250 kilometers, is confirmed by the detailed statements coming from Petrograd of Russian retreats at many points along this line. It is officially announced that Stanislaw is being evacuated, and that the Austro-Germans have crossed the Sereth, south of Tarnopol, where, according to Berlin, immense stores have been burning for some days. "South of the Dniester," Petrograd declares, "our troops are retiring in an easterly direction." On the western front, the French have recaptured all the ground lost on the Calonne Plateau with the exception of a small work which was completely destroyed. In the British sector London reports great activity by the British aerial forces; whilst Berlin states that the artillery duel in Flanders "continues to rage day and night with an intensity never previously reached."

French Recover Ground
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"The artillery duel in Flanders continues to rage day and night with an intensity never hitherto reached." So reads the opening sentence of the official Berlin report from the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht. The French have succeeded in recapturing most if not all the ground the Germans had taken on the plateau in the region of Croone in the past few days. In consequence of the Russian retreat in the Tarnopol region it has become necessary to further straighten the line southward toward Rumania. Half and other recently captured towns have had to be abandoned and Stanislaw is being evacuated.

Germans Capture Towns
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) via Amsterdam—Occupation of Stanislaw, Tarnopol and Nadworna, in Galicia, taken from the Russians was announced in today's German official statement. Enemy rear guards were driven off. In the Salsita valley, the statement said, the Russians had penetrated the Austro-German lines, but were immediately brought to a stand-

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PENROSE BLOCKS PROHIBITION VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania blocked an attempt in the Senate today to arrange a definite time for taking a vote on the national prohibition amendment. Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the amendment, asked leave to fix a date, having made similar requests on several occasions within the past week or 10 days.

On each occasion the influence of Senator Penrose blocked the action. The Senator felt it necessary today to explain that he has no intention of filibustering on the proposition. He said he did not wish to permit any agreement for a vote being entered in the absence of certain members. Senator Sheppard patiently withdrew his request again, promising to renew it at the first favorable opportunity.

Though prohibition advocates believe, beyond doubt, that they can muster the necessary two-thirds vote required to pass the amendment, there is nevertheless a powerful influence opposing them. Certain senators are known to be ready to resort to parliamentary tactics at every turn in order to postpone the inevitable vote, or else to cloud the issue.

Both methods have been resorted to frequently in consideration of the prohibition question in the past, but in spite of their apparent success in preventing a clear-cut prohibition issue being brought before Congress the temperance movement has recorded one success after another.

BREWERS GET LABOR WARNING

Notice Served by Union Organ That They Must Realize Duty to Community or Fall Before Public Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Organized labor, through one of its local publications, the Chicago Labor News, sharply arraigns the brewers, serving notice on them that "unless they awaken to an immediate realization of their obligation to the community, an indignant public sentiment will scourge them, even though the people have to resort to the other evil—bore dry prohibition." After declaring labor to be opposed to radical prohibition and believing that "the ends of temperance can best be conserved if the nation is placed on a beer and wine basis," the labor paper says in part:

"It is true that in opposing the prohibition of beer, organized labor came to the assistance of the brewer, but it does not follow that labor holds any brief for the saloon as now conducted, nor for the method the brewer employs in distributing his product. The general public insists that the brewer is largely responsible for the conditions that surround the American saloon."

"It is not enough for the brewer to say that the responsibility for law observance rests with the duly authorized officials. The brewer deals directly with the saloonkeeper—in many instances he creates the saloon—and because there are so many undesirable drinking resorts, the public has a right to assume that the character of the saloons in general reflects the character of those who make them."

"The brewer has been entirely too indifferent about public welfare. His chief concern has been to sell beer and make money—under decent conditions, perhaps, if possible—any old way, if necessary."

"Vile resorts that cater to all that is vicious have been excused by the brewer if the beer sales kept up. Vicious cabarets, indecent dancing resorts and congested places for criminals have been not only tolerated by the brewer, but, in many instances, such enterprises have been openly encouraged. To sum up the situation, the brewer has commercially consorted with many of the worst elements in the community."

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ARGENTINA GREET'S NAVY

American Squadron Enthusiastically Welcomed in Visit to Buenos Aires—Sympathy With Allies Plainly Shown

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The American squadron arrived at Buenos Aires about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Argentine warships preceded the visitors, who were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds that gathered at the quay.

An official reception committee greeted the admiral and other American officers, and when the American sailors landed they were cheered by 150,000 persons.

The greatest enthusiasm is shown here in connection with the visit of the squadron. The city is decorated with flags and bunting, and long before the time for the squadron's arrival crowds gathered on the waterfront.

The larger business houses granted a half-holiday to their employees. All the newspapers extend a most cordial greeting to the Americans. Various political, philanthropic, athletic and aquatic organizations are arranging a long program of entertainment for the officers and men of the squadron.

A concert will be held at the Jockey Club today under the patronage of prominent women of Buenos Aires, and the American Society of the River Plate will give a reception.

There will be an athletic carnival, in which large numbers of aviators and horsemen will take part. All the theaters will give gala performances, and the street car companies have arranged special service to take care of the crowds. The Minister of War will invite the American officers to review the Grenadier regiment.

The visiting Americans were given a splendid reception, the papers estimating that 150,000 persons gathered to witness their arrival. Crowds of people followed the American officers' and sailors to the embassy, where Admiral Caperton was loudly acclaimed. He appeared on the balcony and expressed his thanks, declaring that he was greatly touched by the evidence of cordiality and hoped for happiness for all of the Americans. The American and allied national anthems, as well as that of Argentina, were played, and after the reception some of the American officers, accompanied by Argentine officers, went to the naval circle, being continually applauded as they moved through the streets.

Buenos Aires was illuminated last night in honor of the Americans, the Government Palace, the House of Congress, the Cathedral and Municipal Building being particularly bright. The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a dinner tonight in honor of the American admiral and his staff.

REEXAMINATION OF REJECTED MEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Derby was the chief witness yesterday before the select committee inquiring into the reexamination of rejected men under the Military Service Act. The committee proposed that the whole organization of recruiting medical boards, that all medical examinations and reexamination should be transferred from the War Office to the Local Government Board.

Lord Derby, however, proposed yesterday that the committee should go much further and he asked them to resolve that the whole of recruiting from A to Z should be taken out of the hands of the War Office and entrusted to a civilian department.

Lord Derby said that body would, under such a scheme, examine civilians and decide if a man could be spared and would be fit for service of any description, adding that only after he had passed through the various stages would the Army come in, having referred to his work as director-general of recruiting, Lord Derby said he had always felt that it would be necessary to endeavor to work up some civilian organization.

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NEW ARMY UNITS WILL BE SMALLER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker has confirmed the statement that in pursuance of proposals growing out of the conferences of American Army officers with Generals Joffre and Bridges, tactical units of the National Army will be organized on a basis of about 16,000 men each in place of 24,000.

Generals Joffre and Bridges explained that the smaller and more mobile division used in European armies had proved more satisfactory. Cooperation of the United States Army with those now fighting in Europe would be simplified, they declared, if the divisions were reduced.

BOSTON TO HAVE FREE MARKETS

Mayor Gives Orders for Establishment of Several Places Where Farmers and Home Gardeners May Sell Products

Free municipal markets where the farmers and especially the home gardeners may come and sell their vegetables, poultry and eggs free from taxation are to be established in different parts of Boston this summer and Mayor Curley gave the necessary orders last evening. Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, and Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of public markets, are to cooperate in the selection of proper sites in the South End, West End, East Boston, Charlestown, Brighton, Roxbury, South Boston, and Dorchester.

"I think the municipal markets should be a success this year," said Mayor Curley. "The excuse the gardeners and truck farmers had last year for refusing to go to the market places in various parts of the city does not obtain this year. Last year vegetables were scarce and high and the farmers could sell out easily at Faneuil and Quincy markets by wagon loads, so they did not have to look for trade. This year, with so many gardens, conditions are different. Some gardeners and farmers near Boston are said to believe they will have no market for their wares. This is not the case. They can come to Boston and sell direct to the people and make very good profits. I am going to give the people the opportunity of buying fresh vegetables direct and I am going to give truck farmers who really desire to dispose of their crops good markets. The locations of the free public markets will soon be announced and they should prove very successful this year."

Mr. Goodwin said that he believed this is the year of all years for initiating successfully the public-free municipal markets, where the truck farmer can sell his crops without paying a heavy rental thereby increasing the cost of the vegetables he disposes of. He said:

"I think 8 or 10 free municipal markets will prove a great thing to the people as well as the farmer this year. Despite the plentiful crops of the early summer, the people are paying good, stiff prices in Boston for vegetables, and butter and eggs and poultry are nearly prohibitive despite the fact that cold storage warehouses tell different stories."

Mr. Goodwin said that he believed this is the year of all years for initiating successfully the public-free municipal markets, where the truck farmer can sell his crops without paying a heavy rental thereby increasing the cost of the vegetables he disposes of. He said:

Three years ago the Castle Street municipal market in the South End proved very successful. The market men were glad to get a place where they could sell their crops direct to the consumer and the public was well pleased to be able to buy from the producer direct, knowing that one profit was being saved and that the vegetables bought were absolutely fresh and direct from the ground.

The second year of the South End market garden was not so successful, because vegetables were scarce and brought more money. The market gardeners could more easily dispose of their crops and the offerings at the Castle Street yard were not so abundant nor varied as the first year.

GUARD TO TRAIN 15 DAYS AT HOME

Orders From Washington Specify Time of Preliminary Training for New England Men Mustered Today

National Guardsmen of New England, who assembled at their respective quarters today to become part of the United States Army service, will be given 15 days preliminary training before they are sent to a general training camp—probably the one at Charlotte, N. C.—according to orders received from Washington by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Northeastern Department. General Edwards this forenoon conferred with Governor McCall and representatives of the Fore River shipbuilding plant about taking off the National Guardsmen stationed there, whose places probably will be taken by members of the Home Guard.

The New England armories were scenes of unusual activity throughout the day and by nightfall it is expected that all members of the National Guard in the six New England states not already in the Federal service will have been mustered in, responsive to the call by President Wilson. The call affects 16,185 men in Massachusetts, 5916 in Connecticut, 4798 in Maine, 3770 in Rhode Island, 2822 in New Hampshire and 2002 in Vermont, a total of 35,493 men.

Muster is to be at home stations, except in cases in which mobilization camps are designated. These camps have been designated at Concord, N. H.; Boxford, Mass.; Quonset Point, R. I.; and Niantic, Conn. By Aug. 10, according to Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, every organization of the National Guard in the New England states should be ready for the instruction camp, which probably will be at Charlotte, N. C.

There are in Massachusetts five regiments of National Guard infantry, the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth, totaling 10,000 men; the principal other organizations are the Coast Artillery Corps, 1466 men; the First Field Artillery, 1290 men; the Second Field Artillery (howitzers), 1290 men; the First Engineers (cadets), 1068 men; the First Squadron Cavalry, 420 men; and the Signal Corps Battalion, 259 men. The Second, Sixth and Ninth regiments are already in camps at Framingham or Ayer, or near Springfield, Greenfield and North Adams. The Fifth, it is expected, will go into camp at Framingham and the Eighth at Lynnfield. Of the 16,185 men in the National Guard of the state, 6015 were in service before today's assembling.

The Second Brigade of the National Guard in Massachusetts, which goes into service today, is commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, whose (Continued on page seven, column one)

DRAFT SUMMONS SOON TO COME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The official draft lists have now been sent to all exemption boards of the country and within a few days each board will summon for physical examination a definite number of men in the district quota. If more are needed, the authorities will keep on calling until the quota is filled. The sheets show the order in which each one of the 10,500 numbers was drawn in the national draft.

The master sheets were accompanied by the rules and regulations prescribed by the President for determining the order in which the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local exemption boards are liable to be called for military service by those boards. These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by the President should it be considered necessary.

The master sheets proper, which consist of 11 sheets containing the numbers drawn in the lottery in which the 10,500 numbers were drawn, take the form of a schedule prepared by Provost Marshal-General Crowder, which is to control and determine the exact order in which the persons whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local boards and which have been given a "serial number" are liable for military service by the local board.

MANY ENLIST IN ARMY RANKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An unprecedented wave of enlistments in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is sweeping the country. Men drawn far down in the master list and who are apprehensive that they may not be called for army duty, are crowding recruiting offices throughout the nation. The first rush came immediately after draft day, recruiting officers declare.

Reports show that the rush to the colors is country wide. In addition to men who want to make sure of seeing service, many whose numbers were drawn well up in the list are volunteering in the hope of being able to select the branch of service with which they will fight.

During the past two days 333 men have volunteered in New York, have been examined and sent to Ft. Slocum for training. Most of the volunteers here are men drawn far from the top. Colonel Walsh, in charge of recruiting here, said:

"Chicago represents 300 enlistments during past two days, an increase of 70 per cent. Applications for enlistment in the marines have increased 400 per cent."

Milwaukee, Wis., reports scores clamoring to be taken into the National Guard. The guard quota is filled, however, and now companies must be formed if the men are accepted.

At Kansas City 105 men enlisted in the regular army the first two days of this week, a 50 per cent increase over the daily quota before the draft. Applications for enlistment in the Navy trebled.

In Detroit, where 33 enlisted yesterday, the men said they were volunteering in order to be able to choose the branch of service.

Pittsburgh reported 103 enlistments in all branches in two days. In Philadelphia applications for enlistment are coming in at a rate of 180 a day. This is almost double the rate before the draft. Recruiting officers say many of the men declared they were drawn too far down the list to feel sure of being called.

CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Opinion Expressed by Authority That Law and Order Will Soon Be Reestablished—New Cabinet Appointed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Discussing the Russian situation with a reliable authority on Russia, The Christian Science Monitor representative learned that the opinion held in reliable quarters is that while the Russian news is somewhat depressing, those best acquainted with internal conditions in Russia are more than confident in the ultimate victory of law and order and are certain that discipline will soon be reestablished in the Russian army, which will then be in a position to present a more solid front to the enemy.

M. Kerensky Stands Firm

Russian Government to Do Its Duty, Even by Sternest Measures
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The new Russian Premier, M. Kerensky, in a press interview on his return from the front, stated that the chief problem at present was concentration and unity of power. The provisional Government's only other object was the defence of the State against disruption and anarchy and the safety of the Army. The Government relied on the confidence of the Army and the people to save Russia, and her unity would be obtained by blood and iron if argument and reasons of honor and conscience were not sufficient.

Whatever happened, he said, the present situation ought not to be used to try to restore the state of affairs prior to the revolution. At the present moment, M. Kerensky said, it was absolutely necessary to check the retreat, to end the economic disaster, and to restore the country's finances. The people must forget personal interests in favor of the interests of the State.

The situation at the front, he added, is very serious and demands stern measures, but he said, "I am convinced that the organism of the State is sufficiently vigorous to be cured without partial amputation. In any case, the Provisional Government will do its duty, and, by enlarging and strengthening the gains of the revolution, will resolutely end the criminal activity of mad traitors."

Two members of the Progressive Party, MM. Efremoff and Barychnikoff, have been appointed Ministers of Justice and Public Aid, respectively. Both are members of the Duma.

The completed cabinet of M. Kerensky, like the ministry of his predecessor, Prince Lvoff, is a coalition, but is limited to 10 members. Five of the ministers belong to the Socialist group and five are members of non-Socialist parties. The other offices of state will be directed, not by ministers, but by unpolitical directors of departments (Continued on page five, column two)

IRISH CONGRESS OPENS TODAY IN TRINITY COLLEGE

Sinn Fein Still Stands Aloof and Hopes to Prejudice Convention—Mr. H. E. Duke Presides at Opening Meeting

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the Government nominations to the Irish convention, which opens today in Dublin, were the Earl of Desart, Mr. Patrick Dempsey of Belfast, Mr. Edward Lyaght of Scariff, Sir Crawford McCullagh, Mr. Alexander McDonald of Belfast, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. William Murphy, Sir William Whitlaw and Sir Bertram Windle, in addition to those mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor cable last night. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that invitations had been issued to various groups and to representative persons indicated in the Prime Minister's statement of June 11. In view of the importance and variety of Labor interests the number of Labor representatives had been increased from five to seven. The total number of acceptances of membership to date, he added, was 56.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The great Irish convention, on which so many Irishmen are building cautious and restrained hopes of a settlement of the Irish question, opens here tomorrow. The Government nominees include Lord Dunraven, so that William O'Brien in his correspondence with the Prime Minister was beating the air. They also include Lord MacDonnell, a former permanent Irish undersecretary and a very forceful and brilliant Irishman; Lord Granard, Sir Horace Plunkett, a great power in Ireland today, with his friend and colleague, George Russell, or A. E., who will also be a member of the convention; Sir William Goulding and others.

The regent-room in Regent House is swept and garnished and the members of the convention will be inspired in their labors by the sight across the way of the old Irish Parliament House with the statue of Henry Grattan outside. From his platform, above which hangs a map of Ireland with counties somewhat crudely colored, the chairman, whoever he may be, will survey the members surrounding him at a series of semicircular desks covered with green baize. Mr. H. E. Duke, of course, will preside at the opening meeting and while his qualities of humaneness and tact and knowledge of procedure and judicial temperament would admirably fit him for the position of permanent chairman, it is hoped that the convention will be able to decide upon some equally able Irishman. Sir Horace Plunkett or George Russell or Lord Dunraven would be ideal.

Sir Horace Plunkett recently remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that many an Irish meeting had ended in a "bloody battle" about a chairman, but he also declared with green baize that he had no expectation that this would be the experience of the Irish convention. The Sinn Fein still stands aloof and hopes to prejudice the convention by winning the Kilkenny by-election where they have put up Mr. Cosgrave, member of Dublin corporation, a recently released rebel prisoner. No Nationalist candidate has yet come forward, but Kilkenny has shown its sentiments by conferring the freedom of the city on the Countess Markievicz. The latter's views of the Nationalists may be guessed from her remark that Ireland did not want men to chatter in the English Parliament for £4000 per annum and eat big dinners.

There are about 1700 voters on the register, which is stale, so that about 1300 only are likely to vote. Mr. Cosgrave requires only 700 votes to give the Sinn Fein another seat. At any rate, Mr. Cosgrave has "trailed the tail of his coat" and requests a Nationalist to tread on it. The Sinn Fein will be deeply disappointed if no Nationalist accepts the challenge. The Sinn Feiners, of course, allege that all Nationalists have joined their ranks and that the convention will represent "itself alone."

The Northern Whig, however, shows little tolerance in its comments on the Sinn Fein and on the Irish executive for refusing to put down what it calls sedition and treason. It remarks that Mr. Duke's pomposity is as bad as Mr. Birrell's jokes. Mr. Duke, meantime, has seized the plant of the paper in Kilkenny and suppressed another paper in Limerick, and the opinion of Mr. Duke in these parts is, therefore, not only inexpressible but cannot be expressed.

North and south in this case have achieved unity and like the unity of (Continued on page six, column one)

CREEL BUREAU IS CRITICIZED

Senator Penrose Follows Attack With Promise to Investigate Affairs of War and Navy Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further efforts for an early investigation of the Committee on Public Information, the so-called Creel Bureau, established by the President as a censorship organization, will be made by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. After a long and pointed debate in the Senate on Tuesday, his resolution proposing an investigation was sent to the calendar.

During the argument, both Senators Penrose and Lodge attacked the Creel bureau, holding it to have shown marked incompetency, the former declaring also that the present administration of the War and Navy departments was fraught with indecision and inefficiency. Senator James defended the Administration, charging the backers of the Penrose resolution with partisanship and "copperheadism."

Senator Penrose denied he was making unmerited attack on the Administration, and shouted, "In my opinion the administration of the War and Navy departments is marked by indecision and inefficiency which will rapidly become, at its present rate, a public scandal, and I propose to investigate it at the earliest possible moment." He declared also that the Creel bureau does not command the confidence of the public, and that its work is largely valueless.

"Petty criticism and party ridicule of the Government's efforts at this time pleases the German Kaiser immensely," declared Senator Swanson, Democrat of Virginia, in the Senate, criticizing the attack made by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, on the authorized version of the encounter with U-boats had by General Pershing's troops on the way across the Atlantic. Senator Swanson defended the Fourth of July account of the frays between United States transports and the German undersea craft.

He declared he had examined Admiral Gleaves' report of the encounter, and that it was certain the fleet had been attacked twice and beyond question had sunk one submarine. Furthermore, he declared the truth of the statement that the fleet had reached its destination without the loss of a single man. This, he asserted, was, in his estimation, ample cause for rejoicing on the Fourth of July, and should not have called forth attack by Senator Penrose, he said.

The discussion centered about Senator Penrose's amendment, calling upon Secretary Daniels to supply the Senate with true copies of Admiral Gleaves' dispatches and report.

"If this spirit of criticism of those in charge of war continue," said Senator James, "America will be crippled at home—right in this chamber." Senator Lodge interjected that Congress has the right to inquire how war appropriations are spent.

"Does the Senator mean to suggest that the President is not spending this money properly?" demanded Senator James. "I have never implied any such thing," returned Senator Lodge. "But the President is not sacred, and we have the right to inquire about public expenditures."

When Senator James referred to "copperheads," Senator Wadsworth of New York (Republican) demanded to know if he used that term advisedly, and Senator James replied that he so used it. "Calling names and talking about copperheads is not going to prevent proper inquiry," said Senator Lodge. "And criticism of officials trying to do their best," Senator James retorted, "will not find favor with the American people."

"I want to deny first and last," Senator Penrose interjected emphatically, "that I am attacking anybody. But I do say in my opinion the administration of both the army and navy departments is marked by indecision and inefficiency, which will rapidly become, at the present rate, a public scandal, and I propose to investigate it at the earliest possible moment."

"And you probably have as much basis for that statement as you have for your resolution," Senator James heatedly replied. "Is that copperheadism? Is that sniping? No, rising to the dignity of neither; it is merely Penrosing. Such an attempt to make peanut politics as has been made by the Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Penrose, will not affect the public in the slightest degree."

After two hours' hot debate, no action was taken on the Penrose resolution, which proposed an investigation of the submarine attack and the committee of public information. The resolution went to the Senate calendar, and to be called up again will require a majority vote.

Senator Lodge, in the course of the debate, took up the Creel story and congressional control, as follows:

"The Senator from Pennsylvania is being blamed here for his resolution on account of the fact as it is stated that it will disclose information to the enemy. Those ships were attacked outside of the war zone. Somebody knew where they would be at a certain hour in the ocean outside the war zone; some German spies knew that fact. It came because there are German spies in this country, spies in this city, spies in the department."

"The objection made is that simple facts, greatly to the credit of the American Navy, were treated by Mr. Creel with a large and bombastic account. Dispatches came to this country showing that a part of our troops had arrived. The news bureaus had

that information but did not publish it. It got out through the committee of Mr. Creel and that disturbed the Secretary of War, and justly, when the news got out.

"Congress refused to give him the power he asked and rightly refused. Both houses refused, but he goes on—one of those irresponsible, personal agents, without any responsibility, without definite office. He employs men; he spends large amounts of the public money and it is construed an impertinence if we ask where the public money is spent. That is not the American Navy; that has nothing to do with the American Navy. We do not need to keep many things secret. I know the State Department is doing it; I am sure the War Department is doing it, and when the Navy Department abandons Mr. Creel it will do it."

"The Senator says it is not desirable to have it known where our ships landed in France. I know where they landed and I did not get the information from the Navy Department or in confidence. It is known to the press and the press, which has shown throughout this country a most amazing and fine spirit of holding back any information that could possibly do harm to the American cause, is meddled with and interfered with by Mr. Creel."

"The things that have come out like Mr. Root's party being in Chicago and the landing of the first troops have come out through misunderstanding of Mr. Creel's office. It is never the fault of the press. They have, as I have said, amazed me by the tact, sense and patriotism they have displayed in regard to keeping secret information which could be of any effect. If you will find out who told the German submarines where our units were to be on a certain day in the open ocean, you will then do some great good in protecting our troops. Stopping a Senate resolution will not protect them. It is not through Senate resolutions that those things get out."

"I seem an amazing statement to make, but we are under the Constitution, and I believe we have a right to know how the public money is spent, and I say to you this is not a little thing. The money that is being wasted in Creel's bureau is a little thing. I tell you that nothing could be done more helpful to the President and the Administration than to keep a strict watch of the expenditures by Congress. If these vast sums of money, vast beyond anything that was ever dreamed of before, are to be poured out by agents with no responsibility you are laying up a day of reckoning which we shall all deplore."

COOPERATIVE WOOL SALES IN CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

TORONTO, Ont.—The permanent wool warehouse, recently opened in this city by the Dominion Government for the purpose of promoting cooperative sales of Canadian wool, has already amply demonstrated the wisdom of the movement. Two carloads of Government-graded wool have just arrived from the Southern Alberta Association, with headquarters at Lethbridge, and a quarter of a million pounds is on the way. The wool is clipped from range sheep showing a strain of merino, the fleeces weighing 7½ pounds, 1½ pounds heavier than those from the ordinary range flocks.

Under the Government cooperative arrangement, the sheep breeders of Alberta are able to draw 60 per cent of the value placed upon their shipments by the appraisers at Lethbridge before the wool is shipped, and the marketing is left entirely in the hands of T. R. Arkell, manager of the Toronto warehouse and the bank cooperating in the movement.

Further impetus is given to the wool-growing industry of Canada by the taking over by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of one entire wing of the Government Building of the Canadian National Exhibition, for a great wool display, the exhibit to be conducted under the supervision of the above wool exchange.

FIRM ACTION AGAINST HOLDING COAL CARS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

TORONTO, Ont.—According to the terminal superintendent's estimate, 1,250,000 tons of coal has come into this city over the Grand Trunk Railway since June 1. Two-thirds of this coal is bituminous and is consigned to retailers, abattoirs, manufacturers, the city and business firms generally. Some of the buyers are accused of holding loaded cars in the yards since May, but these have now been cautioned that their action is a serious handicap to transportation, and the cars are being unloaded as rapidly as possible. H. A. Harrington, secretary of the Retail Coal Merchants, went over the list of cars held by the Grand Trunk and declared that not one was being held by the retail coal dealers, the delinquents being mostly manufacturers, abattoirs and the City of Toronto itself. Mr. Harrington intends taking up the matter with the Fuel Controller for Canada, Mr. C. A. McGrath, giving him the names of the chief offenders and asking him to instruct the railways to put an embargo against persons or corporations who deliberately delay the transportation of coal by neglecting to unload the cars.

COAST STEAMSHIP STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Owing to the strike on the coast steamships thousands of pounds of fish cannot be brought to market. One wholesale firm recently had to dump a large quantity of salmon, which is now at a high price, into the inlet. The obvious result is pointed out that the public will have to pay higher prices unless conditions change.

PARTICULARS OF SOCIALIST PEACE

Essentials for Foundation of International Agreements Dealt With in Memorandum of German Majority Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The second section of the memorandum submitted by the German Socialist majority delegates to the committee of the Stockholm conference deals with what they consider necessary in the main for the foundation of international agreements. Only if an outline of the international law of the future is embodied in the treaty of peace can the right of each nation to political independence and freedom of economic development be guaranteed, the document observes; afterward it will be the task of the nations to work out the details.

In the first place, then, the German Socialist majority calls for an international tribunal to arbitrate in disputes between states, and the establishment of a super-State judicial organization for the prevention of the violation of international agreements. Secondly, it demands that the treaty of peace shall contain provisions as to the limitation of armaments on land and sea, and the creation of national armies for the purpose of defense against aggression and violent subjugation, the term of service in such a force to be determined by international agreement, and rendered as short as possible. It further calls for a definition of the weapons of war it is permissible to use, State control of the armament industry, the prohibition of the delivery of munitions of war to belligerents on the part of neutrals, the abolition of prize law, and of the arming of merchantmen; in international control of air, and inter-oceanic canals; and effective guarantees for the security of world commerce during war. There should, for instance, it insists, be an international definition of contraband, and raw material for clothing and food should be excluded from that category. Private property should be immune from molestation on the part of belligerents; postal communication between belligerents and neutrals, and between neutrals themselves should remain unmolested; and the term blockade should be redefined.

With regard to economic and social-political questions, the memorandum demands that the treaty of peace should contain provisions guaranteeing that the war will not be continued in the form of an economic war, and that free communication shall be restored on sea and land. It also holds that steps should be taken toward the demolition of the protection system, that the treaty of peace should endorse the most-favored-nation rule, and that the commercial-political aim must continue to be the abolition of all custom duties and barriers to free intercourse. For the colonies it would have the rule of "the open door" (which it interprets as "equal right to economic activity on the part of all nations") endorsed. For the rest, it observes that international freedom, the right of association, the compensation and protection of workmen, and of women, children and home workers must be settled in accordance with the League of Labor Unions. Finally, it demands the abolition of secret diplomacy by the submission of all State treaties and inter-State agreements to the democratic control of the representatives of the people.

The third section of the memorandum deals with the practical realization of these aims. In the interests of a speedy peace it seems imperative, it observes, that in the first place the economic and social-political problems to be solved should be discussed, and valuable preliminary work could doubtless be done by commissions appointed for the study of economic and national problems. A speedy peace, however, is most essential, and that could undoubtedly be attained on a basis of no annexations, and no indemnities. Dealing in the fourth section with the part which the international should play in the conclusion of peace, the memorandum declares that neutrals should be consulted with regard to all economic, social-political, and judicial questions of an international character dealt with at the peace conference, and that the chosen representatives of the peoples should participate in that conference as a matter of course. As experience has shown that the majority among those representatives will work for the speedy conclusion of peace only if the influence of the Socialist parties is brought to bear on them, the exercise of that influence both upon deputies and upon the various governments will be the object to which the Internationale must devote itself during the peace negotiations. As to the work to be done by Socialist parties by way of preparation for the peace conference, the memorandum asserts that there is adequate proof that the German Socialist Party, while adhering consistently to the rule that a nation has a right to defend itself, has worked steadily for peace, both within and without Parliament, from the first day of the war, and has had considerable success. On the other hand, however, its efforts to knit up the broken links that connected it with the Socialist parties of England and France have unfortunately failed, and work for peace can be really successful only if prosecuted simultaneously on both sides. That, observes the memorandum, could, and in our opinion should, have been done long ago without anything having been demanded on the one side that would be tantamount to a betrayal of the

cause of its own people on the other. We should declare on all sides that our only duty is to defend our own people, not to punish other peoples for the real or alleged crimes of their governments.

Finally the memorandum declares that the German Socialist majority is ready to participate without reservation in a general Socialist peace conference, and that it has no objection to the participation of all Socialist minorities in such a conference. An examination of the attitude of the various parties would be facilitated, it considers, if all sections would submit a collection of its parliamentary declarations, manifestoes and so on since the outbreak of war, such as that which the German Socialist majority has drawn up and published. As to a discussion of the question of responsibility for the war, the German Socialist majority would not, it declares, avoid such a debate, but can consider itself from this anything in the nature of a furtherance of the objects of the conference. It cannot, it maintains, be a question of disputing about the past, but must rather be one of coming to an agreement concerning the future; that is, concerning the speediest possible way of achieving a permanent peace consonant with Socialist theories and ideals.

The memorandum is signed by the members of the German Socialist majority delegation: Herren Ebert, Scheidemann, Müller, Molkenbaur, David, Fischer, Sassenbach, Bauer, and Legien.

SURVEY MADE OF EVENTS IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special

MADRID, Spain.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Government is making strenuous efforts to minimize the serious appearance of recent events. The Premier, Señor Dato, has just made this statement: "The whole question for us is to know how to answer to the demands of the country. The Government is receiving demands and statements of grievances to which it will give its attention as soon as possible. We wish to be guided by opinion. The Liberal-Conservative cabinet asks that the newspapers shall cease their polemic of a personal kind, and confine their criticisms to facts. Without suggesting we are living in Arcadia we think we may venture to say that we have now effected such a change in the course of things as enables us to regard the future with confidence."

The appointment and installation of holders of public offices, who according to Spanish custom change universally with every change of government is now in full swing. The application of this custom, however usual it may be, provokes severe criticism now, when the country is in such straits. It is particularly complained that having regard to the problems and difficulties of civil administration in Madrid, the alcalde should be so frequently changed. The new alcalde is Señor José Prado. The new Civil Governor of Madrid is Señor Abilio Calderón. Señor Matos is the new Governor of Barcelona. Other new appointments are: Director of Commerce, Señor Leonardo Rodríguez; Agriculture, Count de Colomby; Communications, Señor Ortuno; Local Administration, Señor Martínez Acacó.

Some interest attaches to a declaration of a new system of national policy that has been issued at Cortova at the instance of a number of professors, scientific persons, business men, workpeople and priests, on a very different basis from that at present existing. They warmly advocate the establishment of committees of defense in connection with all national institutions and services.

Señor Maura and his party have abandoned their intention to hold a big mass meeting in Madrid. The authorities attached to the holding of such meeting conditions that foreign politics should not be discussed, nor the military affair, nor allusion made to the ruling authority, while if there were any criticism of interior policy, there was to be no attack on the Count de Romanones nor Señor García Prieto. "Rather than submit to such conditions," the Mauristas declare, "we prefer to abandon the meeting, whose object was to demonstrate the necessity for Spain to follow upon international questions the policy of Señor Maura."

A very important movement is reported from Bilbao. The metallurgical workers there have held a big special meeting at the Casa del Pueblo, and after a long debate a resolution was passed, by which the meeting declared itself in favor of the Allies, demanding that the Government should energetically repress the German espionage, and that defense against the submarine war should be strongly organized. A commission was appointed to bring this resolution before the workers' assembly general in Madrid, where the attitude of Spanish labor toward the war will be considered. This Bilbao resolution is the first of its kind in Spain, and seems to mark a transformation of opinion.

RESTRICTIONS ON LIQUOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A further restriction on the sale of liquor where such sale may interfere with the Navy or Army has been announced. Under the new Federal regulation the power to close licensed premises within any specified area is extended to a competent military or naval authority. The Minister for Defense or the competent military or naval authority can apply the measure to any licensed premises in the specified boundary where the sale of intoxicating liquor is considered prejudicial to the well-being, training, discipline or administration of soldiers and sailors, or to the transport, manufacture or production of arms, foodstuffs, and so forth.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY DEFINED

Baron Sonnino Speaks on Country's Foreign Relations and Outlook in War at Reopening of Italian Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Chamber was crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the reopening of the Italian Parliament. The first to speak was the president, Signor Marcora, who said that during their vacation an event had taken place which had awakened enthusiastic faith and enthusiasm in every heart. He need not say that he alluded to the historic message which President Wilson had addressed to his nation setting forth to them the reasons which forbade them any longer to stand aloof from the conflict which for three years had been waged with unheard-of cruelty and barbarity. He had sent a message from the Italian Parliament and people to President Wilson. Signor Marcora went on to speak of the enthusiastic reception which the Italian Mission had received at the hands of the American Senate and Congress and people and to read a message from the Prince of Udine. The Premier, Signor Boselli, who followed Signor Marcora, stated that he associated himself with all that had been said concerning the recent noble message of President Wilson.

A little later Signor Boselli rose again to make an official statement from the Government. He began by announcing the names of the new ministers and went on to declare that the ministry was the result of the patriotic union of parties and represented an agreement of thought and action devoted to the ends of their great national undertaking. "The Italian Army appeared as the champion of the cause of liberty and justice and as the result of its deeds the name of Italy once more stood high in the estimation of the nations as one of the essential factors in world history and policy. Their great task called for ever firmer resolution on their part and for greater unity with their allies in order to disappoint the enemy, who absurdly imagined that they were divided. The prolongation of the war had called for fresh action on the part of the Government," said Signor Boselli, who proceeded to explain what measures had been taken by the Government for the provisioning of the country, and stated that a Committee of Ministers had been appointed to prepare for the transition from a state of war to a state of peace.

In addition to the Committee of Ministers a Royal Commission has been constituted for the same purpose. It would be composed not only of members of the Chamber, but of experts on the subjects of industry, agriculture and labor. The Prime Minister then dealt with the subject of the Army and Navy and said that every means of defense against the submarines would be employed. A strong propaganda would disseminate words of patriotic encouragement throughout the country, for the action of those who tried to weaken the Italian soldiers and people could not go uncountered. The efforts of such people were, however, made in vain, for the national consciousness resisted every kind of depressing influence and every attempt to pervert it, however concealed. The first duty of the Government of Italy was to defeat every attempt made against the vigorous prosecution of the war and against the rights of the country. There was no one who did not long for peace, but whoever wished for it without the victory of civilization and without achieving national freedom wished for an impossible peace. There would be no reaction and the greatest liberty consistent with the discipline demanded by a state of war would be maintained in the country. With these sentiments, said Signor Boselli, he presented the ministry, over whom he had the honor to preside, to Parliament. The discussions would be full and Parliament would pass judgment. The fate of a ministry was of little importance; what was really important was the victory of Italy and the triumph of civilization in the world. There was no very prolonged applause at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech and the attention of the Chamber was soon concentrated on Signor Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who next rose to speak.

He declared that the action of the Government of the United States in declaring war on Germany, and in taking sides with the peoples who in this tremendous struggle were fighting for the cause of liberty and

right, was the most solemn and indisputable proof of the righteousness of their cause. The Italians had heard with the greatest satisfaction of the cordial reception which had been accorded to their mission to the United States, proving that public opinion in the great republic recognized the value of the Italian contribution to the war. It was the ardent desire of all Italians that there should be close cooperation between the two nations in the way of progress and civilization. In last March, in company with the other allied governments, the Italian Government had decided to recognize the Russian Provisional Government. The Italian Parliament and Nation watched, with anxious interest, the struggle of their great ally on the path to liberation. They were confident that that noble people would be able to find in a sane democracy the necessary strength to surmount all the difficulties inherent in their social and constitutional transformation, and that the sure instinct of the people would be proof against the insidious attempts of the enemy who were trying to make their own interests prevail to the undoing of the régime of liberty. A full and faithful agreement with her allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war would be the best guardian of Russian internal liberty and independence.

Baron Sonnino went on to speak of Rumania's preparations for a vigorous resumption of hostilities, which had the heartiest good wishes of the Italian people, and of the Allies' aims in the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, and of the unification of an independent Poland. The recent proclamation of the commander of the Italian troops in Albania had publicly reaffirmed the interest of the Italian Government in that brave people which were closely connected with the Italian possession of Valona and its territory, as well as with the general question of the Adriatic, a most important one for Italy. They declared the independence of Albania in conformity with the "general principles" on which their alliances were founded and which had recently been eloquently proclaimed by the Government of the United States and the new Russia. Italy had, with regard to Albania, no other object than to defend it against any possible attempt by a third power. She guaranteed it the fullest rights regarding internal affairs and would support its lawful rights and interests in the assembly of the nations. The powers in the discussion of the general treaties of peace would have the task of defining the precise boundaries of the Albanian State with regard to its neighbors. During the war the local Government must necessarily depend on the military command and, however, would show the greatest respect for existing interests. When peace came the Albanians would be free to decide the constitution of their internal affairs.

The necessities of the war had led the three protecting powers of the Hellenic constitutions to assume special coercive measures, which had resulted in the abdication of King Constantine. The Italian Government, in this as in all other circumstances in the general conduct of the war, would scrupulously maintain full accord with its allies. There was every reason to hope that with the establishment of a more stable and homogeneous condition of things in Greece, that country would no longer present a danger to the allied expedition in Macedonia. They wished the new régime every prosperity, and were fully convinced of the interest which the two countries, Italy and Greece, had, in proceeding in full political and economic agreement towards that greater progress to which their traditions called them. The constant care of Italy and her allies had been the maintenance of that unity of policy and military action so essential to success and to secure the harmony of their respective interests. This had received fresh proof in the conference of St. Jean de Maurienne last April. Italian interests in the Mediterranean were essentially based on the "principles of equilibrium and equal alliance" between the powers; and they had every confidence that

this would be maintained in every eventuality. Signor Sonnino proceeded to show the impossibility of finding a satisfactory peace formula couched in a few words which would cover all the various exigencies and complications of the situation. He showed that the famous Russian formula of no annexation and no indemnities, if severed from the considerations of liberty and independence might mask an equivocal meaning which would practically imply the maintenance of all the iniquity and all the violence of the past, with a return to the status quo ante bellum. What would have been said by Mazzini and Garibaldi to the acceptance of a formula which would rivet the chains which bound the country of Battista under a barbarous foreign oppression?

Here the whole chamber rose to their feet amid enthusiastic applause which was prolonged for some time. Battista was an inhabitant of the Italian speaking provinces in Austrian occupation who escaped to join the Italian army and who, on being taken by the Austrians, was executed.

Baron Sonnino continued his speech by declaring that a formula which excluded reparation for all that Belgium had suffered, which tolerated the partial extermination of the Armenians by the Turks and which prevented the Constitution of a united and independent Poland could never be the peace by which the international organization evoked by President Wilson in his memorable message would guarantee a future and to assure which the United States had so generously drawn the sword. It was an offense to suppose it. Their object was not conquest or imperialism, but the desire to guarantee a future of lasting peace to the country, and for a lasting peace the security of her national frontiers was necessary to Italy. Liberty and independence for their people, according to the free wish of the nation, was their national program now, as it had been in 1859 and in 1866, so that Italy might represent in Europe an element of peace and civilization. The oppression of any race or state, near or far, small or large, was far from their thoughts; they wished to cooperate in the constitution of that equilibrium of forces which would be a guarantee of mutual respect and mutual concessions. They did not aspire to frontiers which would be a menace to their neighbors or a danger to anyone.

Baron Sonnino finished his speech with an earnest appeal to the country for perseverance and devotion in the common cause. His speech was followed by prolonged and enthusiastic applause. A motion for a secret sitting of the Chamber was brought forward by several deputies and was strongly opposed by Signor Turati of the Official Socialist Party. The Prime Minister said that he had always recognized that the Chamber had a right to this mode of discussion. The ministry had no reason to make such a proposal, as what they had to say could be said as well in public as in private, but as the greater part of the Chamber wished for a secret session for the purpose of expressing themselves more fully and freely, the Government had no reason for opposing the proposal. The motion for a secret session was carried by 397 votes to 49.

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UNITING FORCES IN MESOPOTAMIA

Vivid Account of Junction of
Russian and British Troops on
Persian Frontier Given in Letter
From Army Officer

The following letter from an officer in the Army Service Corps who took part in the memorable forced march of a British contingent from Baghdad last April, to form a junction with the Russian forces some 120 miles away on the Persian frontier, will be read with interest. Beyond the bald official announcement that the junction had been effected, very little account has been received of the incident. The following letter gives a vivid account of the matter and, incidentally, throws a valuable light on the character of the campaign which is being prosecuted in Mesopotamia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baghdad, April 9, 1917.

As usual, much is always happening to me both interesting and exciting. . . . Not long ago I was sent off to what was the most wonderful of all my experiences out here. I formed one of a party of three officers, 44 cars and about 60 men, to force a passage through to the Russian army with food and dispatches. The Russians were about 120 miles away, right up in the Persian mountains, and it was known that the Turks were between us and them. We took as escort one officer of machine-gun company, one machine-gun and 12 infantrymen (of course we were also armed as well). All went "merry and bright" for about 70 miles, when we were heavily shelled. We were forced to abandon 14 cars and the rest took cover. Altogether the cars were shelled for three hours, most of which time, fortunately, they were empty. When the shelling ceased we were able to push on with the cars which were still available and soon struck the road again by a circuitous route, and although they had another "go" at us as soon as we left cover, we got up into the mountains and arrived without casualties at a certain Russian garrison, where we met with a wonderful reception. After this we pushed on through even steeper mountain passes and awful roads, sometimes having to alight from our cars and shove them up from behind. By this time it was pitch dark and we were not allowed to have any lights, so you can imagine that the task was no easy one. Eventually we arrived safely at our destination and had a glorious reception. We spent the next morning in putting our cars O.K., after which the festivities commenced. The first item on the program was lunch. About 40 officers sat down. The toasts were very interesting and the speeches quite historic. (We were the first troops to join up with the Russians here.) After lunch the regimental band played and we had Russian dances—the real article—and very good they were, too! General R—z, who was our host, then said, "Now I want to show you the famous castle of the Princess Shelm, which is here."

I welcomed this idea with enthusiasm until I found that it meant we were all to ride out there. When we emerged into the yard we saw Cossack horses waiting for us. You will remember the extent of my riding experience! Still, I was not going to miss this show, so I mounted mine and we rode off in the following order: First, two Cossacks bearing the regimental flag; second, the general; third, we three abreast, and lastly, an escort of about a dozen Cossacks. I had visions of Cossacks riding at about 50 miles an hour (more or less), leaning over from the backs of their horses and picking up handkerchiefs from the ground, and various other alarming habits indulged in by these gentlemen when riding! As a matter of fact my anxieties were by no means unfounded, for no sooner had we left the village than the general put the horses to a real Cossack gallop. We arrived at the castle. The general asked me whether I did not think my horse a good "mover." I said it was the finest beast I had ever got astride! After seeing the castle (and a very wonderful building it is) the general said we were to do a tour of inspection of the outlying camps. You can imagine that I was not actually yearning for more equestrian exercise; still, nothing daunted, we remounted and set off. What followed was wonderful. The Russian troops were all lined up at the various camps as we arrived at them and their enthusiasm was indescribable. They threw everything they could into the air—hats, rifles, bayonets, etc., and the cheering was terrific!

When it was over we split up into two parties, each party to be entertained by a different mess. As I and another officer approached the regiment to which we had been appointed for refreshments an extraordinary sight met our gaze. All our men had been provided with horses, and here they were, riding along bound for the same place as ourselves. It was a "sight for the gods," to see our fellows mounted! I don't suppose one in ten among them had ever been on a horse before.

After lunch a huge log fire was lit, a circle of British and Russian "Tom-toms" was formed round it, and dances and wrestling commenced. I shall never forget the scene round that fire! The orchestra consisted of three Russian soldiers who played a weird kind of flute and a drum, and who managed to produce an extraordinary effect on the dancers. The result was a performance which would have sent a London Coliseum audience into raptures. Here we had the real thing! The dancers, Russian soldiers—the orchestra, the primitive one I have described—the setting, a log fire with a big ring of soldiers, both British and Russian, seated round it, and in

the distance, the Persian mountains. The next day after a farewell luncheon we departed amidst great cheering, and personally (after so much hospitality), I must confess to feeling glad to get away and start "the simple life" again. Well! of course the next proposition was how to get past the place where we had the scrap on the way up.

We decided to tackle this at night and, to cut a long story short, we got through safely, and after making a camp three or four miles beyond the "danger zone," we three officers went back and saved all the cars we had abandoned on the way up, actually bringing them all in under their own power, except one, which we towed. This was all no easy matter and the experience one which it would be impossible to forget. We got back to our camp about 2 a. m., lay on the ground for a couple of hours, and then resumed our journey back to Baghdad, which we reached without further adventure.

General R—z wrote to our army commander saying how much our services had been appreciated, and telling him that we were to get Russian orders, at the same time hoping that we should be given British medals.

GERMAN NOTE ON INTERNAL AGITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—It appears that the Prussian Minister of Education has issued the following circular to his subordinates: Our opponents are unable to secure a favorable outcome of the war for themselves by force of arms. They are therefore trying other means for the attainment of their aim, the destruction of the strength and freedom of our people. Lately their efforts have been directed toward creating inner political difficulties among us, and especially are they seeking to sow distrust among the population against our Kaiser and his Government. They recognize that the stability of our institutions and the strength of our State system rests on the century-old and deeply rooted mutual confidence between prince and people. Hence they seek, under hypocritical pretenses, to undermine this beneficent relationship. Proofs are to hand that hostile agents are at work among our people for this purpose. The feeling of indignation at the employment of such underhand means will cause these malevolent attempts to achieve the very opposite of what is intended, and will rally all the sound elements among our people still more closely round our Kaiser and the royal house, while rendering their confidence in him still more profound. Especially will our youth revolt with indignation against such despicable machinations, and rally the more loyally to our Kaiser and his house. The minister expresses his confident expectation that masters and mistresses in all schools will contrive to take opportunities to nourish such sentiments in the hearts of our youth, and to fortify them by timely dissertation.

The Vorwärts, which has reproduced this communication for the benefit of its readers, comments on it as follows: It is true that many such warnings have been issued during the war, but no one will be able to read this one without astonishment. This—to put it mildly—extraordinarily clumsy document, poisons the imagination of the children with romantic fabrications. In no single case has agitation on the part of "hostile agents," as the minister so admirably styles it, been authenticated, or even seriously vouched for. Hence the communication really brings under suspicion as "enemy agents" those who sow "distrust against the Government," and thus against his Excellency, the Minister of Education himself. We admit that this communication has not strengthened our confidence in the royal Prussian Government, and await composedly the prosecution for high treason which Herr von Trott zu Solz may initiate against us.

CHICORY GROWS WELL IN BRITAIN

Area Under Crop Increasing and
Demand Brisk—Industry Will
Probably Revive When Labor
Becomes More Plentiful

By The Christian Science Monitor special
agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England.—In England the growing of (Cichorium Intybus) common chicory, is not new, but up to the outbreak of the war in 1914 it was on the decline. Belgium was steadily capturing the British market, and large quantities were imported annually. In 1911 Belgium sent in 84,274 cwt., 87,263 in 1912, and 85,836 in 1913, in the form of raw or kiln-dried chicory. The cultivation of the crop in this country up to 1915 had fallen to a very low point, while at the present time the area under the crop is again increasing and the demand good. The area actually under the crop in England and Wales in 1912, 381 acres; 93 acres in 1913, and 77 acres in 1914.

A good stiff loam is usually considered the most suitable soil for the crop, but the plant shows considerable powers of adaptability, and good crops of roots have been produced on land of a lighter nature, provided the water supply is ample. In Anglesey, North Wales, this has been amply proved, where chicory has been grown on bulb land, which might be termed sandy loam. Potato land in the fen districts will also grow the crop successfully. As the roots are required to go straight down into the soil, a friable open subsoil is a necessity.

The two principal varieties are:

(1) Pallington, with red-veined leaves and a long, regular root.
(2) Magdeburg, with upright lanceolate leaves with smoother margins (less serrate) than the former variety, and the root thicker at the top.

In many areas the two varieties are found more or less mixed, as apparently many seedsmen know only one class of commercial chicory seed. The crop may follow wheat or potatoes, very often the latter, and there are instances where crops have been taken for several years in succession on the same ground. Potato land is usually in a well-worked condition, and a good tilth is more readily obtainable than is the case where stubble has to be worked down.

Ordinary farmyard manure is plowed into the soil in October and November, and the land is left until April, when it is again plowed or cultivated, so as to obtain a fine seedbed. Where the subsoil is firm, a subsoil plow must be used to stir six inches deep, otherwise the roots of the crop, which may often be 16 and 18 inches in length, will be hampered and induced to fork, and this latter result must be avoided at all costs, as forked roots are difficult to wash and slice for drying, and a great waste of material results.

If potato land is very rich, artificial manure is often used in increased quantities. A normal dressing along with manure is as follows: One cwt. sulphate of ammonia, two cwt. superphosphate, one cwt. sulphate of potash, per acre, applied in spring before sowing. Sometimes nitrate of soda replaces the sulphate of ammonia, and at present sulphate of potash is unobtainable.

The land is usually rolled before sowing, and the crop is drilled in the end of April and early in May at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre. The sowing is done on the flat, in rows 16 inches to 18 inches apart to admit of a Planet junior hoe being worked between the rows, and in some cases heavier horse hoes. New seed is considered liable to bolt (run to seed first year) and there is therefore a

preference amongst many growers for older seed and thicker sowing. The land is rolled after sowing and when the seedlings have four leaves they are hoed and later singled, usually by hand, to a distance of 6 to 8 inches between the plants. The summer cultivations consist of several hoeings to keep the ground free from weeds and in a pulverized condition on the surface, so long as the plants have not met in the rows. The roots are lifted in October or November, according to the season, by hand labor with a stout pronged fork and spade. Great care is necessary so as not to injure the roots in the lifting.

In England the average crop may be said to vary from 10 to 12 tons per acre. The leaves are usually cut from the roots on the field, and then plowed in or fed to stock. The next operation is the washing of the roots to get rid of all grit, and they are then sliced by a machine which cuts them into slices one-eighth of an inch thick, when they are ready for placing on the kilns. The cost of cultivation varies, being more where the crop follows a cereal than where following potatoes. In the case of the former in normal times it will be about £15 per acre, and in the case of the latter £10 to £12 per acre.

Drying is effected by means of kilns with floors of perforated iron plates heated by coke fires placed at a considerable distance below them (8 feet to 9 feet). These kilns may be very simple, or very elaborate, and may cost from £80 to £300. Some are fitted with an elaborate system of levers for turning the chicory while drying and are still more costly. The slices are placed on the drying plates 9 and 10 inches deep, and the temperature kept about 140° F. The slices on ordinary kilns must be turned with shovels every two hours or so, and care taken to dry equally and avoid scorching. Four tons of good raw roots will produce one ton of "ordinary dried" chicory. When the desired stage of dryness has been reached the slices are removed from the kilns and put in linen sacks of open texture and allowed to cool. In the cooling it gradually hardens and becomes still drier. The chicory is then removed from the sacks and stored in a thoroughly dry, dark warehouse free from drafts, and quicklime is often stored in small quantities in odd corners of the store to attract moisture. If the chicory begins to absorb additional moisture it will deteriorate.

In some cases the chicory is "high dried," that is, left longer in the kilns, and it then takes five tons of raw roots to produce one ton of "high-dried" material. The "high drying" process is very suitable for chicory which has to be exported.

In England the cost of "high drying" one ton of chicory works out about the following rate:

Five tons raw roots at 24s. ton	£ 6 0 0
Duty of £12 per ton dried	12 0 0
Rent and rates	10 0 0
Wages	1 10 0
Coke	1 3 0
Oil	2 6 0
Seed	8 0 0
Superintendence	5 0 0
Bags	6 0 0
Carting	3 0 0
	£22 7 6

The present price for high dried chicory is £44 to £46 per ton. In addition, if the drier grows his crop he has the foliage for manure and stock feeding. In the case of "high drying" the kilns are heated up to 260 degrees F. until the slices become quite dry and crisp. It will be seen from the above details that chicory can be grown at a substantial profit in this country, and like many other industries which have been allowed to go down, it will probably again revive when labor becomes more plentiful.

When chicory is ordinary dried the drier is paying the same duty, 12s. 1d. per cwt. on a certain percentage of water, which the "high drying" removes, and although he absorbs an extra ton of raw roots in the process, the price paid for the "high-dried" article makes the "high-drying" procedure the most profitable.



Typical road in Mesopotamia

CAMP GREENE WORK STARTED

North Carolina Quarters for the
New England National Guard
Will Comprise More Than
Nine Hundred Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The engineers in charge haying practically completed their surveys and maps, construction work on Camp Greene, near Charlotte, where the National Guard of New England will go into training, begins with a rush this week.

The cantonment will contain 980 buildings, all of which will be of wood. For this purpose 16,000,000 feet of lumber is required—probably the stock of all the lumber companies in that section of the state. Those in charge are confident that the cantonment will be completed within the time limit, Aug. 15. With the final advice from Washington, telegraph messages will cause 600 carloads of material to move to Charlotte, and at the same time the contractors will call for several thousand laborers. In anticipation of the big undertaking artisans, workmen and laborers already are arriving in Charlotte.

Laying of the 12-inch water mains from the intersection of Beattie's ford and the Tuckasee road is already in progress and is being rapidly pushed. The long ditch will be open and ready to receive the pipe which will arrive about the middle of next week. The several hundred men expected to be at work by the latter part of the week will be joined by others until an army of 3000 will be employed in construction.

Maj. C. H. Greene, of the Rhode Island quartermaster corps, a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for whom the camp was named, and Col. W. N. Ladue, U. S. A., have been over the site and located the railway switches, spur tracks and street car terminals. Capt. Ara Cushman, of the Maine National Guard, assisted in this part of the work. Southern railway engineers, who conferred with the army officers, prepared at once to have a gang of workmen to lay the necessary lines of track and switches. The street car company will extend one of its lines to the cantonment.

Charlotte, which is a city of about 50,000 population, is already assuming the cantonment air. Business, civic and social organizations are taking a

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lively interest in the "city" that is to be built and in the coming of the men from New England. Nothing will be left undone for the comfort and convenience of the men who are to train at Camp Greene, nor will there be anything lacking in social activities and entertainment.

The camp site is in Piedmont, North Carolina, 780 feet above the sea level and is ideally located for health and beauty. It will remind some of the New England boys of their own home country. The blue peaks of the mountains can be seen in the distance.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SCOTS AND FRENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The annual meeting of the French branch of the Franco-Scottish Association took place at the National Office of Universities and Schools in the Boulevard Raspail, under the presidency of M. Emile Boutroux, who said that a year had passed since the desire of their friends in Scotland the French branch of the association had been reconstructed, and they could rejoice that they had not waited for the return of normal conditions before responding to the wishes of their colleagues in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. Their relations with the Scots, which formerly had been of a personal and casual description, had rapidly acquired that character of permanence and continuity which was so necessary if they were to bear fruit. The Scots at each of their meetings had stated that their desire for closer unity with their French friends had a double motive; natural affinity, and also the consideration of all the advantages which must accrue to both parties from the development of a closer relationship. The way in which their Scottish allies were devoting themselves to the task of the moment, how entirely they were devoted to the accomplishment of this supreme duty had been described the year before by three French men of letters, MM. Diehl, Lefèvre and Gentil. If it was remembered that the Scottish element occupied a considerable place not only in Great Britain, but in Canada, the United States, in Australia and in New Zealand, it would be seen that the example of forceful activity and fine seriousness given by the Scots, could not fail to have an important and salutary influence on the population of the allied countries in general.

As for the Scottish soldier no higher praise could be bestowed on him than that he had remained himself. His glorious history had just been told in a magnificent volume entitled "Scotland Forever," and for which Lord Rosebery had written a fine preface. The recital of their behavior during the war and the considerable part which they had played would not fail to be fully told when the result had been attained, and it would form a magnificent chapter in an unequalled history. M. Boutroux proceeded to give instances of heroism shown by Scottish soldiers during the present war, and of some of the splendid deeds of the Highland regiments. One traditional friendship between the French and the Scots was shown in their relations with one another. No one gave warmer praise to French bravery and constancy than the Scots. Tomorrow would offer a fine opportunity to the members of their association who would undertake the preparation of a complete history of the relations between France and Scotland; the present time, however, must be devoted to action. M. Boutroux concluded his speech by emphasizing all the beneficial effects which they in France derived from the valiant and cordial cooperation of that sister and friend who cherished and practiced the motto, Per ardua ad astra.



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PLUMBING

DANGER TO RICE LANDS OF SOUTH

Government Expert Studies Louisiana Problem of Salt Water
Injury to Growing Crop—Irrigation Canal Gates Proposed

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Delaney Evans, rice specialist of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, who has just completed a study of Louisiana rice fields, with special reference to danger to the crop from salt water, declared that the only solution of the salt-water problem is for the Government to build gates at the mouths of the irrigation canals and streams that run through the rice fields to the Gulf. Mr. Evans spent 20 days in the rice belt inspecting growing conditions, says the item.

Mr. Evans told a reporter that about 55,000 acres of land planted to rice are involved in the salt-water situation in Louisiana, and about 45,000 acres in Texas. The outlook for rice in Louisiana's damaged area, all of which is in Vermilion and Cameron parishes and the Teche district, is very unfavorable; planters would be well satisfied with a per-acre yield half as large as last year's. Local showers and general rains during the past week have helped to modify the situation, but it is not believed that the damage done by salt water to date can be entirely overcome, even if best growing conditions prevail the rest of the season.

Statistics show that 43,300 acres of land were planted to rice in 1916. The acreage is no smaller this season. Granting that the 55,000 acres which have been inoculated with salt water produce only 12 bushels per acre, and that the balance of the rice belt, about 388,300 acres, produce only 25 bushels an acre, which is 11 bushels per acre less than Louisiana's average last season, the 1917 crop of rice in the State would be in the neighborhood of 14,650,500 bushels. Good conditions and an abundance of fresh water from now until Aug. 15 would make the crop bigger, while more severe dry weather and shortage of fresh water would cause it to turn out smaller. Last year's crop of rice in the State was the biggest ever, 29,392,000 bushels, an average of 46 bushels or nearly 12 bags an acre. The crop in 1915 was 13,714,000 bushels, and in 1914 it was only 10,802,000 bushels.

The 10-year average production per acre of rice in Louisiana is about 35 bushels. The lowest yield ever obtained by the growers was 28 bushels an acre, in 1907.

A large number of rice planters on the "dividing line" between the salt-water area and fresh-water territory have become alarmed over the situation, thinking the salt water may back farther inland, and have installed deep wells at heavy costs in an effort to stave off the salt.

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Mail Service

You Will Greatly Enjoy a
Trip with the Family Through
Yellowstone National Park

The way to get most out of a Yellowstone trip is to enter it by Gardiner, take a comfortable automobile, and for five days tour the Park, stopping by night at one of the great hotels or well-equipped camps.

By Government arrangement this year, all transportation will be by automobile, and the hotels, camps and automobile stages will each be operated by a single company, insuring the best of service. On your way out, be sure and come over the famous Cody Road. It costs nothing extra, is included in the five-day tour and is the most beautiful part of the whole trip. A wonderful 50-mile automobile ride over perfect Government-built roads, via Sylvan Pass across the mountains and through the great and intensely interesting Shoshone Canyon? Don't miss it. This five-day trip, including all expenses, costs but \$22.00. If you use the hotels—only \$43.00. If you stop at the camps, and the rail fare to the Park is exceedingly reasonable. It's a glorious trip heartily recommended for your summer outing. Call, phone or write and let me send illustrated literature. Let me help arrange your transportation and be generally useful. That's what I'm here for. Alex. Stock, New England Road Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., 254 Washington St., Boston, phone Main 4267.—Advertisement.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS HOLD UP THE FOOD CONTROL MEASURE

OBJECTION TO
PRICE FIXING

Press of Nation Expresses Views
on Food Control Legislation
Delay—Demand for Punish-
ment of Speculators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The delay of needed legislation by Congress on the food control bill is viewed from various angles by the press of the United States, nearly all the comments, however, deploring the failure to pass some kind of a measure. Some of the opinions follow:

Boston Globe

One of the more serious injuries done to the Food Control Bill by the Senate was the amendment setting a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for wheat in primary markets. That amendment was forced by senators from the wheat states. There was much debate on the effect of the law on the farmers' costs of production and the price required to meet them. And the farmers' friends finally convinced the Senate that \$2 was the lowest possible fair price.

The law should specify no price at all; that is properly for the Food Administrator to fix. He best can tell what price is fair.

New York Evening Post

To have the Food Bill itself stipulate a minimum guaranteed price of \$1.75 a bushel for wheat would be a mistake. If we are going to have minimum prices, they had better be left to the food controllers to fix. They can do it more intelligently than Congress, and they can change their price to suit changing conditions. The only excuse for a minimum guarantee is to stimulate production. This is too late for 1917. The selling price of wheat is sufficient now to guarantee the incentive for large fall sowings. Senator Gronna's declaration that the Senate should not agree to a minimum price of "less than \$2 a bushel at the primary markets" is a virtual insult to American farmers. They have asked for nothing of the sort.

Topeka Daily Capital

Herbert Hoover's letter to the President reveals a situation in which the Administration can take no satisfaction. If, as Mr. Hoover tells President Wilson, the speculators have been exploiting both the farmer and the consumer, why has not the Department of Justice taken some step to prevent or to punish such action? There are laws enough on the statute book to do this; and it does not need the food-control bill to set the Sherman Anti-Trust Law or the Clayton Law in motion.

The Sacramento Union

That "little group of men" in the Senate which from the beginning has delayed and handicapped the American people at every step is still busy. La Follette and Gronna and some of their associates in their unpatriotic efforts to prevent the military preparations necessary to the success of the war from being carried out, are fighting the air fleet bill and trying to revive the opposition to the draft plans of the Government.

But when the sentiment of the majority is well known and the only result that contentious debate can accomplish is to delay action and increase the losses our men must sustain, then needless debate is unfair and unjust to our men at the front. Filibustering becomes a crime, just one step short of treason.

From the beginning of the war, these senators have been busy throwing spikes into the war-making machinery of the Government, but in their present campaign of delay to interfere with the plan to construct a great air fleet is their greatest misdeed. It deserves the rebuke of every right-thinking American. These men know that Germany is now playing for time in order that the submarines may force a German peace on the world. They know that no matter what may be the purpose of their filibuster, the effect of it must be to cause delay in our war preparations. That delay is beneficial to Germany and her allies. So we have United States senators renouncing to Germany the highest service.

Des Moines Register

The best reason yet cited for speeding up the passage of the Food Control Bill is to be found in the following dispatch from Bloomington, Ill.: "Every distillery in central Illinois is working at top speed manufacturing spirits to be converted into whiskey, in order to fill warehouses and take care of all the orders before the ban upon intoxicants of this character goes into effect."

All of the spirits now being produced by these Illinois distilleries would be diverted to the manufacture of smokeless powder for the American Army. If the food control bill should be passed immediately, once the spirits are converted into whiskey, the product acquires a commercial value which would interfere with its utilization by powder factories without heavy expense to the Government.

It is too much to expect of any set of men who make their living by manufacturing whiskey that they would consider the welfare of the United States in the conduct of their business. If they were so constituted that without waiting for a command they would turn their energies from whiskey making to turning out war munitions, they would not be of the whiskey making type.

The mere fact that a man is a

distiller is proof that he has no active conscience. Whatever benefit the country gets from him that interferes with the making of whiskey has to be forced out of him, or paid for at whiskey prices.

This exhibition of moral depravity on the part of distillers ought to settle the matter of showing them any consideration in the disposition of stocks on hand. The whole whiskey trade should be shut down, from the distiller to the inebriate asylum.

Wisconsin State Journal

One of America's big war needs is food conservation so we can properly feed our allies and ourselves. But conservation, as advocated by President Wilson, means more. It means so distributing food and so checking food sharks that Americans may eat at a reasonable instead of a gouge price. The President's choice of Herbert C. Hoover as food controller met instantaneous popular approval, because of his brilliant achievement in feeding millions of Belgians and Frenchmen.

It would seem that discussion of the Administration's plan would be limited to its practicability. But to think this is to reckon without Jim Reed, Senator from Missouri. Reed has been violently opposing the Administration bill. He has been viciously attacking Hoover. To listen to him one would imagine the hero of the Belgians was some common malefactor instead of a humanitarian and benefactor. Reed has made speech after speech on the subject. The other day he emitted his forty-third or eighty-fifth time-killing speech. There was no discussion of the great matters at stake. There was a belabored attack upon Hoover. Then, switching his line of "argument"—save the mark!—Reed almost wept over the trials and tribulations of the man who eats in a railroad dining car. The prices were entirely too high for the simple traveler.

But nothing was said about the prices the hundred million who do not travel in dining cars have to pay. Senator Reed did not go after the wheat and butter and egg sharks of Chicago, nor the meat packers of his own Missouri. On these subjects he was as silent as the tomb. He did not discuss whether Hoover could curb speculation and hoarding of the people's food. His speech was simply to kill time. And time is precisely what the food jugglers want killed. Delay long enough, and the sharks will have all the food. Then the people as usual will have to pay the piper.

Boston Advertiser

The war cannot be won by Congress seeking to exercise executive functions. Russia is an example of what happens when too many cooks insist upon thrusting fingers into the brew. We greatly fear that our part in the war cannot be done well if the President tries to keep Congress at arm's length.

There must be centralization of power, and the President, under our system of government, is the man for that. But no one man, however wise, devoted and industrious, can carry this tremendous war burden unless he has loyal, sympathetic and competent help.

Congress, for the period of the war, cannot be abolished. But can it be disciplined into selecting and following leaders who can command the Executive's confidence? This is the next thing to be achieved if we are to have unity and speed in our war making.

New York Times

It will be better to have a fairly workable food bill by Aug. 1 than to wait for possible improvements more wearisome weeks. There is danger now of a reopening of the debates in both Houses. As the bill stands, after weeks of filibustering in the Senate, however, it is scarcely workable. The unconstitutional provisions of the liquor amendment must be removed. The provision for a board of three instead of one administrator is not acceptable to the House. It is not acceptable to the President.

The bipartisan Congressional War Board, provision for which was made a rider in the Senate at the last moment, will not have the country's approval. There are grave historical objections to the creation of such a congressional body. It is not necessary for Congress to meddle with matters which are solely within the province of the Executive.

But public interest in the bill as it now stands centers in the attempt to restrict the powers of Mr. Hoover as Food Administrator. The proposed division of authority was vigorously fought in the Senate without avail. The best that could be done was to reduce a proposed board of five to one of three members.

In times like these there must be a concentration of authority. The country is in great peril. One great trouble in Washington at this time is the division of authority in many departments. The result in regard to shipping has become a shameful scandal. The attempt to destroy the purpose of the food bill is equally shameful. While Congress delays action on this measure, speculation goes on and the practical conservation of food supplies is impossible.

The covert attacks on Mr. Hoover

in the Senate have been utterly unwarranted. He is a tried man. The American people have no doubt of his integrity or his ability. He is above suspicion. His only opponents are the men who are striving with all their might to prevent the operation of his sane plans for the control of food supplies and, incidentally, to delay the provisioning of our Army. These men should be called to account by their constituents. They are deliberately endangering the country. It is sincerely to be hoped that the three-headed board will be set aside and full authority for the control of the food situation placed where it belongs.

New York World

Congress may lose a war for the United States, but Congress cannot win a war except as it aids the executive department of the Government to make war effectively.

Alabama Weekly Times

The Federal Senate has been discussing the food regulation bill for some days and, having endeavored to put on it a liquor rider, has gotten into a tangle, out of which it seems only the President will be able to extricate it.

The senior Senator from Alabama, Mr. Bankhead, is not in favor of the delay, and in a speech delivered in the Senate on July 5, he used very strong language in urging the Senate to action. He said that the need for the prompt enactment of this legislation is imminent and pressing.

The hour for action has arrived. It is suicidal to falter or hesitate. Senators are talking too much and too long. We are at war, a war waged by our adversary in the most cruel and barbarous manner. Our ships are being sunk on the high seas, our citizens and soldiers are being murdered, while senators delay action upon vital legislation, debating constitutional questions, inhibitions, and limitations of power, as if the Constitution was intended as a shield behind which the enemies of the Republic, at home and abroad, can hide while the Government is destroyed.

FOOD BILL GOES
TO CONFERENCE
DESPITE MANN

(Continued from page one)

the President's sentiment with regard to the section.

In presenting the rule which sent the bill to conference, Chairman Garrett of the House Committee on Rules stated that the purpose of the rule was to "meet the demands of the country for the expediting of this bill. The passage of this bill is imperative," he declared. "Necessity demands it, the public demands it, and the best interests of the country demand it."

After the passage of the rule Representative Lenroot was refused unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes in criticism of the action just taken. The House conferees who will confer with Senate conferees in an effort to harmonize the differences existing between the two houses are: Representatives Lever, Lee, of Georgia; Candler, Heflin, Haugen, McLaughlin, of Michigan, and Anderson.

SERBIA WOULD USE
SALONIKA AS CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Legation of Greece is informed by the home Government that Serbia has requested the use of Salonika as the seat of the Serbian Government and the request has been granted.

The legation is further informed that the Entente Allies have agreed to modify military restrictions in northern Greece.

FOOD BULLETIN
CHANGE PLANNED

Massachusetts Committee Is to
Turn Over to U. S. Bureau the
Collecting and Distribution of
Information

Steps to make the market news bulletin, published by the committee on food conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, of permanent value to the housekeeper and to insure it the authority which accompanies figures from the United States Government, are to be taken within a few days when the Boston office of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture takes over the collecting and distributing of this information, according to J. C. Gilbert, head of the office of markets, today. This move has been contemplated by the committee on food conservation for some time and at a recent conference of officials of the interested organizations it was decided to give the office of markets full control of the service, a great part of which it has been conducting for the past week.

John D. Willard, secretary of the food conservation committee, said today that the final steps in this change will be taken when official authority is conferred from Washington. The purpose of this service has been and will be, according to Mr. Willard, to let the public know how crops are progressing and to furnish reliable information on all local produce matters. Reports from Springfield of the overproduction of crops to such an extent that they are given away and fed to the livestock, are not generally credited by the food conservation committee.

One of the reasons for this news service is to give the householder sufficient information to question any prices which retailers advance on account of an alleged "shortage," according to Mr. Willard. But he points out that the housekeeper is also given this service so that he or she will know enough to buy reasonable food produce in such quantities as to allow the retailers to carry a large stock.

In speaking of the transfer of the headquarters of the market news service, Mr. Gilbert said: "There has been a movement in this direction for some time and a great deal of the information already given the public has come from this office. At present we are waiting for word from Washington which will authorize the transfer and then as soon as we can get a man on the ground, the permanent service will be started. One of the results which this transfer is expected to bring about is the continuation of the market service after the war with Germany has been concluded. We want to give the consumer a knowledge of how the crops and the food supply are progressing, not only in the present emergency but in the future. Cooperation with the Public Safety Committee is gladly welcomed, but that organization, being of a temporary nature, would be unable to continue this valuable news service permanently. We plan to make reports on the local produce market every day so that reliable information will be given the housekeeper."

The bulletin from the Committee on Food Conservation today reads: "Beans, both green and yellow, stand out preeminently as the one vegetable that is abundant today on the Boston market. Large quantities of these beans are being brought in by the local gardeners, and there are also large shipments from other states. "Cabbage, lettuce, and bunch beets are still being offered in large quantities, and while the price is today a

little bit higher they are all being held at very reasonable prices.

"Crock-neck squash are abundant, the price brought being very reasonable, and the earlier varieties in winter squash are also being sold at low prices. Potatoes are arriving in good quantities and the price shows a still further decline. The supply of peaches arriving from the South is not very abundant and until the New England crop, which is reported abundant, is ready, no great supply is expected. Following is the classification for today:

Abundant—Green beans, yellow beans, cabbage, lettuce, beets, cantaloupes, watermelons.

Normal—Potatoes, cucumbers, peaches, tomatoes, carrots, squash, peas.

OAKMOUNT LAND
COMPANY DEAL
IS INQUIRED INTO

Finance Commission Attorney in
Boston Bonding Case Has
New Witnesses Before Him

George M. Stevens, secretary of the Central Construction Company; William J. Clark, president of the Roman Road Company, and Luke D. Mullen, president of the Charlestown Trust Company, were witnesses before the Boston Finance Commission this morning at school headquarters in Mason Street when the commission resumed its inquiry into the bonding business done by the city of Boston. The formation and financing of the Oakmount Land Company were exhaustively inquired into by Attorney Henry P. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission.

Mr. Mullen had been subpoenaed several days ago and Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission, announced this morning that he had not evaded appearance but had supposed himself excused by the commission for several days and had gone out of the city.

Mr. Mullen admitted being the treasurer of the Oakmount Land Company which was formed by Edwin P. Fitzgerald at the instigation of Francis L. Daly to purchase four lots of land in Bowditch Hill, Jamaica Plain in 1915. He said he had no books, had never kept any but a check book and had turned that book and the checks and vouchers over to John A. Daly of the office of Eaton & McKnight. Mr. Mullen said that Mr. Daly, who is no relation to Francis L. Daly, had been the first and merely nominal treasurer of the Oakmount Land Company when it was formed. Mr. Mullen said that he became the treasurer immediately afterward but that about six months ago he had too much business on hand to attend properly to the affairs of the company so he gave John A. Daly the check book of the land company and had him superintend investigations of proposed deals. He said he had intended to pay Mr. Daly but that he had not done so. Mr. Mullen said that Mr. Daly was now at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Treasurer Mullen said he had purchased 50 shares of stock of the Oakmount Land Company but had turned 49 of them over to John A. Daly to "keep for him" as he had not paid anything on them. Mr. Mullen exhibited one stock certificate, No. 5, of the Oakmount Land Company, good for one share of stock. He said Edwin P. Fitzgerald had given that share to him for acting as treasurer. Attorney Hurlburt read testimony given by Mr. Mullen at a former and secret hearing of the Finance Commission in which the witness said that he didn't have any books, that he only knew John A. Daly slightly and "thought that he was a young fellow." He had said this morning, that he had known Mr. Daly for three or four years, that he was a lawyer. When Attorney Hurlburt held up for comparison these statements, the witness protested to the Finance Commission. Mr. Mullen declared that Attorney Hurlburt's questions made the witness' answers appear ridiculous. Mr. Hurlburt said the witness had tried to conceal the fact of his knowledge of John A. Daly from the Finance Commission at the former hearing. Mr. Mullen denied this, saying that he had forgotten there was a check book and that Mr. Daly had had it. George M. Stevens of the Central Construction Company was called to tell about the \$5000 he put in the Oakmount Land Company. He said his company, of which he is secretary and James P. Timilty president, does a large amount of City of Boston contracting. The company had done work for the city since it was organized in 1911. Mr. Stevens went into the company in 1913. He is a director. The other directors were Mr. Timilty and John Ford, who works in the navy yard at Charlestown and lives in Roxbury.

Mr. Stevens said that he is or was a clerk for the Roman Road Company of which William J. Clark was president. The company was inactive and had been so for a year. The Roman road was a thin coating of concrete laid over an ordinary road.

Francis L. Daly in 1915 told him about the Jamaica Plain land deal and advised him to get into it. He saw Edwin P. Fitzgerald about it and later gave Mr. Fitzgerald his check for \$5000. Later he was given a certificate for 50 shares of stock in the Oakmount Land Company about which he testified he knew little, if anything. He admitted that he did not know of the transfers of the property or the mortgage on it given to the Fidelity Trust Company.

Mr. Stevens said he knew "Frank Daly" well. Knew that he was a friend to Mayor Curley. Read that the Mayor had been a business partner to Mr. Daly in the plumbing business. "He did not know that one of the four lots of the tract had been held by Edwin P. Fitzgerald in his own name. He had asked about the land and if the prospects for it were good."

William J. Clark of Winthrop Highlands, president of the Roman Road Company, and now a salesman for the American Cresote Company, a wood-block paving concern, told of investing \$5000 in the land company when Mr. Stevens did so.

Questions put to Mr. Clark developed the fact that he and Mr. Stevens were the principals in the Bermudez Asphalt Company, a Cambridge concern with capital stock of \$10,000. He said the \$5000 he invested in the Oakmount Land Company deal represented profits he made in the Bermudez company. Later he borrowed \$3000 from the Charlestown Trust Company, putting up his certificates of 50 shares of stock in the land company as security. He later paid back this loan.

COMMONWEALTH
AVENUE TO BE PAVED

Contracts were signed today by Mayor Curley with the Central Construction Company for smooth sheet asphalt pavement on Commonwealth Avenue from Beacon Street to Lake Street. The contracting company will be paid \$119,975 for the completion of the work in three months and will forfeit daily bonuses if it is not completed on schedule. The completion of this road will furnish a smooth automobile road from the Newton line to Arlington Street, Boston.

Yesterday Mayor Curley signed contracts with the James Doherty Company for a grouted cement paving on Dorchester Avenue between the Dorchester Lower Mills and Peabody Square. This will make a through auto route from the Mills to South Station.

CENSORSHIP IS
AGAIN FAILURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The utter ineffectiveness of the Government's censorship was displayed again this morning by the publication of alleged reports from nine of General Pershing's staff officers, who have returned from France.

These officers were reported to have made statements concerning the military situation on the western front, that some Government officials at least regard as most mischievous. One State Department official informs The Christian Science Monitor that if what was published is true, there is every strategic reason for not letting Germany have the knowledge that this Government realizes the situation.

If it is not true a crime against the United States was committed by creating an impression of dangers that do not exist. Furthermore, if the officers in question talked to newspaper men they violated the first rule of the Army.

The simple truth about the military situation on the western front is that both the allied and the German lines have been of equal impregnability for two years as proved by the deadlock that has existed.

TUNNEL CONTRACT AWARDED

The contract for plastering the section of the Dorchester tunnel, from Broadway, South Boston, to Andrew Square, was awarded by the Transit Commission yesterday to the firm of Keith & Crafley, local contractors. This section has been tied up for the past two years by construction work in connection with the tunnel. All traffic has had to be diverted via Dorchester Street and Old Colony Avenue, South Boston.

FINED \$50 AND LICENSE TAKEN

MALDEN, Mass.—James A. Shorten of Andover was fined \$50 and his chauffeur's license ordered revoked by Judge Thomas P. Riley in the Malden District Court yesterday morning on charges brought against Shorten for driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors on Monday. Additional charges of drunkenness, brought against Shorten and Edward Callahan, an Andover companion, were placed on file.

SALE of Approximately ONE THOUSAND

Philippine
Night Gowns and
Chemises

\$2 and \$3

Hand Emb. Hand Made

Many of these would usually
be priced 3.00 to 4.25 each

Just arrived by parcel post from the far-away Philippine Islands. The importer was preparing for inventory—these came late—orders had been canceled, so he closed them out, with the balance of surplus stock, at a great discount.

The cut shows one of the \$3.00 night gowns, a beautiful example of the Philippine hand work—note that all are hand made in addition to being hand embroidered. Done on fine nainsook, which alone is worth about the price that the gowns and chemises are marked.

There are about five hundred Night Gowns—round necks, V necks, sleeveless, Empire styles and kimono effect; others with set-in sleeves. Chemises in many beautiful styles of embroidery. Every one hand scalloped.

Krumbles

THE ECONOMICAL FOOD

Whole Wheat. More
Nourishing than Bread

KRUMBLES is the first wheat food that gives you all the delicious flavor of the wheat—a sweetness that grows richer and richer the more you chew it.

KRUMBLES is the whole of the wheat with all of the protein, the phosphates, the mineral salts and bran which enter into the full food value of wheat.

One Cent a Dish for
Krumbles

Kellogg's Krumbles
All Wheat
Ready to Eat



Sketched from a Night Gown
in this sale at \$3.00.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St.—Near West

BRITAIN VOTES IMMENSE CREDIT

Mr. Bonar Law Explains in House of Commons Reasons for Increased Expenditure — Shows Growth of Burden

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, in introducing the new vote of credit in the House of Commons yesterday, took considerable pains to explain in detail the reasons for increased expenditure since the beginning of the current fiscal year. Barely referring to notes, he reeled off million after million in masterly fashion. The amount of fresh credit he asked for was £650,000,000, which is greater than any previous sum asked for in the Commons.

When last addressing the House on the subject of a previous vote of credit he anticipated the previous vote of £500,000,000 would carry expenditure till Aug. 4. On Saturday, last, Mr. Bonar Law said the unexpended balance in the Treasury was £28,000,000, which, at the present rate of expenditure, would enable payments to be made up to the exact date anticipated. The Chancellor then explained that the excess of £2,000,000 a day over the budget estimates which he had to announce in May, last, had now been reduced to an excess of only £1,000,000 a day.

Taking the average expenditure for the first 112 days of this financial year, the average daily expenditure estimated by the budget was £5,411,000. The actual daily expenditure for these 112 days was £6,795,000, or an average daily excess of £1,384,000, or a total excess of £155,000,000. Of that total £63,500,000 represents advances to allies and dominions and balances of £91,500,000 by British services.

He had thought when introducing the last vote of credit that the entry of the United States of America would somewhat relieve Great Britain's financial burden. He regretted to say that despite this fact advances to allies had steadily increased. They had had to consider, however, that for the purposes of the war there was no question of fighting by themselves. In reality there was one campaign being waged and they had to assist by every means in their power the general conduct of that campaign.

As a result from the beginning, Britain has borne the whole expense to all allied countries of supplies produced in the United Kingdom, and up to the United States' entry into the war much of their foreign expenditure. With the entry of the United States the financial situation of the alliance had changed, and, though it took time to make the financial arrangements necessary, he felt confident of receiving in the United States the necessary resources required by their allies there. It was an open secret, he added, that Great Britain had spent so freely of her resources that those available for payment in America had become nearly exhausted when their great ally entered the struggle.

In the first 112 days referred to, the indebtedness incurred in England by the allies and dominions was £197,000,000, only £4,000,000 of which was advanced to the dominions. The total advances to allies and dominions now stand at £1,025,000,000.

Of this £146,000,000 had been advanced to the dominions. The amount spent on munitions is £12,000,000 in excess of the estimates, but he was glad to say this excess had not been caused by a rise in prices. As a matter of fact, the actual cost per article produced is less than at the end of last year so that the £12,000,000 increase represents an actual increase in volume of munitions produced.

Increased army expenditure accounts for £64,000,000 of excess expenditure. The exact particulars of which he did not deem it wise to make public, except to say that by far the largest portion of it represents money spent on goods purchased by the War Office which would be resold. A satisfactory item of increased expenditure arose from the fact that when the original budget estimates were framed, the es-

timates of casualties in the summer offensive were based on the casualties of last year. Fortunately, the casualties have been much lower so that a larger number of men have had to be provided for than was considered likely in the budget estimates.

Referring to the £64,000,000 excess in the Army estimates, the Chancellor said that of this sum £7,000,000 was estimated at present in the hands of some agents or accountants and some £21,000,000 represented purchases of wool which would be resold to army contractors and, therefore, be recoverable. There was also an additional item of £15,000,000 under miscellaneous services which represented the War Office purchases of food. Altogether the actual increase in expenditure he estimated for 112 days was £33,500,000 or approximately £300,000 per day.

The Chancellor frankly agreed that the budget estimates would be exceeded but it was impossible now to state by how much, but he would not be surprised if at the end of the financial year it was found that the excess was something approximating that of the last financial year.

Mr. Bonar Law then stated that the total amount of votes of credit passed since August, 1914, including the sum now being asked for, aggregated £5,292,000,000. Referring to the committee appointed to go into the question of expenditure, he prophesied that the committee would be agreeably surprised to find to what extent real control had been established in spending departments. The present rate of expenditure, he said, could not be continued indefinitely by the United Kingdom, that was obvious, but he was perfectly certain England could continue expenditure longer than their enemies. It was still more true now that the country with the greatest resources in the world was their ally, that it will not be want of money which will prevent the victory to which every one looked forward.

Mr. McKenna, who spoke at the conclusion of the Chancellor's speech, said he considered an expenditure of upward of £8,000,000 a day would have to be looked forward to before the present financial year was concluded. He did not make any allowance in that estimate for expenditure which would be repaid. But even making allowances for such deduction he felt there was no doubt that on the present scale of irrecoverable expenditure, they would, before the end of the financial year, be spending close on £8,000,000 a day.

Mr. McKenna pointed out that Britain's present scale of loans represented a permanent income tax of 3s. 4d. in the pound. He promised the Chancellor his support in taking any unpopular steps to curtail expenditure. In his view, the main cause of the rise in prices was not profiteering but inflation due to high expenditure. He questioned the wisdom of the proposal to sell the 4-pound loaf at a national charge of 9d. He suggested lightening the taxation on sugar, tea and other articles would be a simpler method, and advised the Government to remove the chief cause of labor unrest by keeping expenditure within limited bounds.

CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page one)

who are not members of the cabinet. Following is the list:

Socialists
Alexander Kerensky — Minister President and Minister of War and Marine.
M. Tseretelli — Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
M. Skobelev — Minister of Labor.
M. Tchernoff — Minister of Agriculture.
M. Pleschekonoff — Minister of Supplies.

Non-Socialists
V. Nekrasoff — Vice-President Minister without portfolio.
M. Terestchenko — Minister of Foreign Affairs.

N. Efremoff — Minister of Justice (M. Efremoff is a member of the Duma's temporary committee).
Nicholas Lvoff — Procurator of the Holy Synod.

M. Godnet — Controller of State.
The directors of the departments so far named are:
M. Prokopovitch — Progressive mem-

ber of the Duma; Department of Trade and Agriculture.

A. A. Barychnikoff, a member of the Duma and a Moscow manufacturer; Department of Social Tutelage.

The headquarters of the Provisional Government has been transferred from the Marinsky Palace to the Winter Palace.

Mr. Henderson on Russia

Member of British War Cabinet Thinks Situation Serious

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Arthur Henderson, who has just returned from his mission to Petrograd, and has resumed his office as member of the War Cabinet, is not inclined to minimize the seriousness of the position in Russia. He is, indeed, convinced that unless the situation can be handled with firmness, Russia is in a very serious position. Mr. Henderson fully recognizes that the difficulties with which the Government have to contend are extraordinary, and that the carefully organized work of the Government has not been stopped by any means, but simply driven under the surface and is being exercised at every turn to cripple the activities of the Government.

The real extremists in the country, as those who know Russia are well aware, are only a small minority, but they constitute a crafty and unscrupulous body of men who stop at nothing, successfully terrorize the population and carry on a sinister work of disintegration amongst the troops.

Mr. Henderson is of the opinion that the most disastrous experiment on the part of the Provisional Government was the relaxation of military discipline. He also strongly deprecates the direct participation of the military forces of the country in current political affairs. The recent successes of the Russian offensive apparently caused a serious setback to the extremists' plans, but they only worked the more assiduously, and the moment the onward rush of General Brusiloff's forces slackened, their influence began to tell. The full effect of their work is seen in the present retreat along practically the whole of the eastern front, from the Sereth to the wooded Carpathians. Mr. Henderson considers that the future of the country is largely in the hands of the new Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, elected by the All-Russian Congress. This council represents a large section of the community, and its representatives, he considers, are likely to become the dominant party in the constituent assembly.

Regarding the international conference, Russian Socialists had, Mr. Henderson declared, taken up a strong position. He had discussed the matter with M. Tseretelli, Socialist Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, who had urged upon him the importance of such a conference and the need for Great Britain being represented. It was all important, Mr. Henderson said, also, that Russian and British democrats should understand each other and continue to cooperate with each other and their allies, in order that eventually they might jointly secure a lasting and honorable peace.

CONSERVATION ISSUE DEBATED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Recommits Resolution Bearing Upon the Taking of Natural Resources

After a lengthy debate in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today on a resolution, favorably reported by the Committee on Public Affairs, for conservation of natural resources, the resolution was recommitted for further consideration by the committee.

Some of the members believed the amendment provided in the resolution gave too much power to the Legislature, others believed it did not go far enough, while others believed it could be improved by qualifying terms. The resolution says:

"The conservation, development and

use of agricultural, mineral, forest and water resources of the Commonwealth are matters of public interest.

The General Court may therefore authorize the taking, by purchase or otherwise, of such lands or easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, and may enact such legislation as may be necessary or expedient for securing and promoting the proper conservation, development and use thereof."

In the absence of Mr. Anderson, in charge of the amendment for the committee, Mr. Hobbs of Worcester explained the need of greater care of the natural resources of the State. Mr. Brown of Brockton stated that natural resources are the property of the people and not of the particular owners who may chance to come into their possession. This is especially important in these days of high prices.

Mr. Charbonneau of Lowell moved to amend the resolution so that the Legislature might authorize the taking of land "by such public body as it may designate."

Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley moved the insertion of the word "undeveloped" so as to read "undeveloped agricultural land."

Mr. Montague of Boston moved to make it read "undeveloped agricultural land," lest "undeveloped" be construed to go with water and mineral rights. He believed the day would come when the wet land all along our coast would be developed by the State. Mr. Bauer of Lynn believed that the word "undeveloped" was an unfriendly amendment. It was in the interest of vested rights and there was no question that all the property mentioned ought to be subject to public taking.

Mr. O'Connell of Boston supported the motion to report with recommendation to recommit. He wanted to amend so as to cover all natural resources.

Mr. Hobbs of Worcester said he would not oppose recommitment if the convention wished, but the only natural resources not covered are fisheries and game, which are already covered. He could not approve the insertion of "undeveloped" to cover all the kinds of property mentioned. The State Board of Agriculture believes the entire proposition is necessary for the development of the wet lands.

The Rev. Warren P. Landers of Boston officiated as chaplain at the opening of the convention at 10:30.

The convention accepted the report of the committee on rules and procedure and declined to grant the request of Conrad Reno and others for a public hearing in Springfield on industrial rights and social justice.

On the order for a session of the committee of the whole tomorrow at 2 o'clock to consider the report against the abolition of capital punishment, Mr. Bodfish of Barnstable moved to make the assignment Tuesday, July 31. The committee said they had no objection to the change. Mr. Underhill of Somerville protested on the ground that it would set a bad precedent to make a special assign-

ment, for there would be no end of jockeying for position for debates.

Mr. Williams of Brookline said that the reason for an exception was that the commission on information and data was preparing material for debate. Mr. Underhill replied that the same purpose could be secured by postponement. Mr. Bodfish said he was ready to debate, but in view of the situation, he thought there should be an assignment. The convention so voted by acclamation.

At 11:02, on motion of Mr. Washburn of Worcester, the convention went into a committee of the whole, with Mr. Washburn in the chair.

Consideration of the docket was resumed. Two undebated matters were rejected, as the committees had reported. Then Mr. Dresser of Worcester, in charge of an adverse report, moved a resolution to extend the right of adverse condemnation of land by cities and towns, so that more than is necessary for public improvement may be taken and the remainder be sold. The convention adopted his motion to report the resolution and that it be referred to the judiciary committee.

FEDERAL LAND TAX TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The program to be discussed at the conference on the high cost of living, to begin on July 30, is a "Federal tax of 1 per cent on the value of all land and 2 per cent on the value of all unimproved land, and federal acquisition of all natural resources, coal, ores, oil, timberlands and water power, the owners to be paid nothing for good will nor for the value given by nature, and the products to be sold, at least during the war, at cost."

MEDFORD MESSENGER NAMED

MEDFORD, Mass.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen last night Arthur E. Crowley as elected city messenger. The board appropriated \$43,400, of which \$39,000 is for street and sidewalk improvements, and passed to its final stages the ordinance establishing a purchasing department.

APPOINTED FOR ANNAPOLIS

Harry L. Bixbee, stepson of Capt. Ansley H. Robertson, executive officer at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the First Naval District, has been appointed to Annapolis, being one of the 364 who passed the examination taken by 1400 young men. Mr. Bixbee lives in Los Angeles and was visiting his father when notified. He left for Annapolis at once.

PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

At this afternoon's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention the delegates rejected the amendment to establish the office of Public Defenders.

New Credit for Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States has extended to the Russian Government a further credit of \$75,000,000.

PATRIOTISM AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Miss Louisa Lumsden, LL. D., one of the first band of pioneers for the higher education of women, recently gave an address under the auspices of the Womens Freedom League, on education and patriotism. The great question of today, Miss Lumsden said, was the old question of what was the right relation between the State and the individual, the State being identical with the community. What was patriotism? It was, Miss Lumsden continued, a composite quality not easily defined, but embodied in all one termed "home." In its widest and fullest sense, and without anything of the nature of the lingo or "our country above all" spirit. It mattered not what the outward form of their country might be, whether it were cornland and meadow, snow-capped mountain, or the brown heathland of Scotland. As the Siberian girl said of Switzerland, it was beautiful, but it was not Siberia. Patriotism was of the soul, and national service, or in other words, each one's duty to the other, was the expression of patriotism, while education was the training of men for service to each other.

A great hope lay before them today in education. Patriotism, however, could not be taught, it could only be inspired. A child could not be taught to see a vision, but the real aim of education should be to train a child to turn round, to recognize and respond to the ideals set before him. This could not be done by driving or by a system of discipline that tended to the flattening out of individual character and resulted in the loss of initiative and play of thought.

The bringing out of an intelligent patriotism, or interest and love of all that made up the righteous life of a nation, unfolded naturally into the wider sphere of an international ideal in manhood. The understanding of the literature, art, customs and politics of one's own country led to the appreciation of those of other countries. Cosmopolitanism seemed unnatural, as the throwing off of all that was best that united one with home, rather than the getting beyond it. Of course, man's real aim was the brotherhood of man and union with the kingdom of God, but the natural step to attain this seemed to be through nationalism and not through its destruction. In the federation of nations that might come the character of each nation would be its best contribution, and unity with diversity was the ideal. The Hague Convention had been a failure, because there had been no power to enforce its decisions and the neutral nations had recognized no binding force in their signatures. Each man for himself was the fatal product of ease, and the materialistic attitude was often the result of confused religious thinking, for which, Miss Lum-

den said, she regarded churches as largely responsible.

In the future, she continued, women would have a very important part in the work of the nation, and it might come that, as the South African said of the missionaries, "These women are the best men for the mission." Women would also have to consider the future of military service in their country. National safety was everybody's business. Military service must not, however, be confused with militarism. Miss Lumsden said she felt that if they were dependent on a professional army they would be on the high road to militarism. The state was themselves, and ideally they governed themselves, but the more radically democratic a country was, the more it rejected extravagant individualism.

In Great Britain, where the idea of democracy was different from that of any other country, they had not cared to lay the smallest limitation on individuals and the result had often been unfairness and confusion. They needed, Miss Lumsden considered, to watch that what they termed democracy did not develop into a selfish form of individualism. Smaller organizations and associations, such as schools, clubs, trade unions etc., did not take the place of the greater associations of the Nation and of the Empire.

There had been great divergence of opinion, Miss Lumsden said, as to the future of education in their country, and particularly as regarded the subjects which should be taught in schools. Some urged that applied science should be taught, almost to the exclusion of the humanistic studies. Probably, she said, some compromise would be effected, but she felt that with the coming industrial competition of the world, it was highly important that education should not be regarded as salable knowledge.

INQUIRY AS TO UNDUE PROFITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In relation to the report of the Cost of Food Commissioner, in which charges of making undue profits were made against several Canadian firms, including the firm of which Sir Joseph Flavelle is head and other findings in regard to cold storage plants and profits, that gentleman has asked the Government to conduct a complete investigation of the O'Connor report. Sir Robert Borden has replied that he thinks it desirable that an investigation should be made by a competent judicial officer into the whole matter raised in the report, and that he intends to direct that this course shall be adopted.

STATUE OF ATHENA SOLD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The famous statue of Athena, one of the Hope heirlooms offered for sale at Christie's has been acquired by Agnews for £2800.

Jordan Marsh Company—The Store With a Profit-Sharing Plan That Makes for Best Service

LINENS—All Below Actual Market Prices

To those who have followed the linen situation—these VALUES will make a special appeal

Pattern Table Cloths—
2x2 yards...3.00 2x2½ yards...4.25
2x2 yards...4.00 2x2½ yards...5.00
2x2 yards...6.00 2x3 yards...5.00
Pure Linen Napkins—24 inches. Per dozen...4.75 and 6.00
Pure Linen Table Damask—Bleached. Per yard...1.00
Pure Linen Table Damask—Unbleached. Per yard...1.19
Heavy Irish Table Damask—Bleached. Per yard...1.75
Turkish Bath Towels...25¢
Extra Heavy Bath Towels...50¢

Huck Towels—Very special...17¢
Huck Towels—Very special...25¢
Heavy All-Linen Huck Towels...50¢
Soft White Wash Crash—A yard...15¢
Heavy All-Linen Irish Crash—A yard...25¢
Glass Linen—A yard...25¢
Glass and Tea Towels—Each...30¢
Linen Pillow Cases—2½x36 1.50 and 2.25
Odd and Soiled Napkins—Marked very special. Per dozen...2.50 to 5.00
Remnants of Table Damask—Pure linen. A yard...1.00 to 5.00
Soiled Madeira Napkins...5.50 to 6.50

Jordan Marsh Company
SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS, 8:30 to 5; Saturdays 8:30 to 1.

Clickquot Club
Pronounced Klee-ko
GINGER ALE

IN just a few years the popularity of this beverage has crept all over America. Clickquot is a ginger ale that is really made of ginger, pure fruit juices, cane sugar—and deep-spring water.

Sold by the case by good grocers and dealers, also at fountains, hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafes. Without exception, it is the quality ginger ale of America.

The Clickquot Club Co., Millis, Mass., U. S. A.



IRISH CONGRESS OPENS TODAY IN TRINITY COLLEGE

(Continued from page one)

democracies very often it goes hard with Mr. Duke. In another quarter the Chief Secretary has made himself popular by granting badly needed and long delayed increases of salary to the national schoolteachers in Ireland, thus conferring a boon on a very poorly paid service. The result of this greater generosity to education must bear good fruit.

Trinity College, Dublin

Brief Sketch of the Institution and Its History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The charter of Trinity College, Dublin, where the Irish convention opens today, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, and as Dr. Mahaffy writes in his "Book of Trinity College, Dublin," "our gratitude for her beneficence is daily recorded." Queen Elizabeth's warrant is dated Dec. 29, 1592, though history as far back as 1311 narrates various attempts to found a university in Ireland. The preamble of the royal warrant reads as follows:

Elizabeth R. Dec. 29, 1592. Trustee and right well beloved we greet you well, where (as) by your letter, and the rest of our council joined with you, directed to our Council here, we perceive that the Mayor and Citizens of Dublin are very well disposed to grant the site of the Abbey of Allhallows belonging to the said city to the yearly value of Twenty pounds to serve for a College for learning, whereby knowledge and civility might be increased by the instruction of our people there, whereof many have heretofore usually used to travel to France Italy and Spain to get learning in such foreign universities, whereby they have been infected with popery and other ill qualities, and see became evil subjects.

With the warrant and charter the Queen gave some small Crown rents in the south and west of Ireland, and a little later a yearly gift of nearly £400. It is noteworthy that, Mr. Heron, the Roman Catholic historian of Trinity College, insists that the Charter of Elizabeth was neither exclusive nor bigoted as regards creed, religion, civility, and learning being the objects to be promoted.

The Corporation of Dublin presented the new college with 28 acres of derelict land partly invaded by the sea, which has become the splendid property as we know it today. From the oldest map of the college, dated 1610, we find that College Green, which at the present time is a network of tramway lines intersecting a wide area of cobbled roadway, was then indeed a green fronting the entrance to the college buildings.

Some of Provost Bedell's entries in the books read curiously enough nowadays. Thus we find: 1628, Sept. 22. The course for banishing boys, not students, by occasion of Mr. Lowther's boy striking Johnson consented to, viz: that fire and water, bread and beer and meat be denied them by the butler and cook, under pain of 12 d. tories quotes.

Sept. 23. Deane and Wilson mulcted a month's commons for their insolent behaviour, assaulting and striking the butler, which was presently changed into sitting at the lower end of the Scholar's table for a month, and subjecting them to the rod.

Aug. 29. Booth for taking a pig of Sir Samuel Smith's and that openly in the day time before many, and causing it to be dressed in town, inviting Mr. Rolton and Sir Conway (who knew not of it) was condemned to be whipped openly in the Hall, and to pay for the pig.

To come to modern times, the Regent House, to which allusion has been made, is a large room or hall situated above the great gateway in the center of the facade with windows looking to the west over College Green, and to the east over the great square of the college. This was at first used as a Regent House for the meetings of masters of arts, afterwards as a museum, and since 1876 as an examination hall. The room is reached by a spacious staircase from the great gateway of the college. It is 62 feet long by 46 feet broad.

No article on Trinity College at the present day would be complete without a few words at least about the man who will surely be numbered as one of the greatest of Trinity's provosts. A man of consummate wit and learning, Dr. Mahaffy is a mine of information on Trinity College past and present. It was the writer's privilege to dine in the college once and to sit next him. Before the meal started, a gowned young man ascended a pulpit—formerly used by the famous Bishop Berkeley—which stands at one side of the hall near the Fellows' table and recited a long Latin grace. Half way through he halted momentarily, and the Provost was ready with the necessary words like a flash, saying as he sat down "The old have to coach the young sometimes."

It was a fortunate day for Trinity when Dr. Mahaffy was appointed provost, for through him it may be truly said that the atmosphere of Trinity is expressed. Soon after his appointment he set to work to collect all the paintings belonging to the college. He made the provost's house the repository for the best of these, so that it is not merely the dwelling of the provost during his tenure of that office, but under one roof he brought paintings, sculpture, and silver, representative of the history of this college. The most noteworthy of these are a splendid picture of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, K. G., by Gainsborough, presented to the college by the Duke in 1763 on his installation as chancellor. A portrait of John



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Henry E. Duke

Chief Secretary for Ireland who presides at the opening session of the Irish convention

Hely-Hutchinson, LL. D., provost of Trinity 1774, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A portrait of Dr. James Ussher, fellow of Trinity in 1690, and vice-chancellor 1694 by Sir Peter Lely. There is also a fine full-length painting of Edmund Burke, LL. D., by John Hoppner, this has recently been brought into the provost's house and hung in a good light at the end of the drawing room. The collection of silver in Trinity College is very rich in Eighteenth Century Irish plate, it also includes some splendid examples of an earlier date.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES IN PARIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Members of the British and Italian missions meeting in Paris to discuss the Balkan and other questions at the interallied conference have arrived. The British representatives are Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Sir John Jellicoe, Sir William Robertson, General Smuts, General Maurice, Sir Guy Granet, Col. Sir M. Hankey and Sir G. Thompson. The Italian deputation includes Baron Sonnino and General Cadorna, while M. Sevastopoulo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires, and General Zakevitch will represent Russia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—According to the French press, Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, is in Paris, where he has been in conference with General Petain and M. Ribot, during which there was complete coordination of their views of the military operations.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Temps in an editorial today headed, "Russia and the Conference," says:

"Before their conference, which opens tomorrow, the allied governments and the members of their staffs today were engaged in preliminary conversations which necessarily were influenced, as the conference itself will be, by the unprecedented crisis which Russia is traversing. No plans for military operations in the Balkans can be studied without preoccupation with regard to the Russian Army now retreating in Galicia. The diplomatic situation cannot be examined into without taking into account the new initiative of the Russian Ministry, which would fix a date for a conference as regards the war aims of the Allies for next month."

The article closes by warning Russia that the way to end the bloodshed is not to convince the Allies, but to conquer their adversaries within and without Russia.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND PEACE TALK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Efforts are being made in Austria and Hungary to make the most of the recent declarations in the Reichstag. The Reichstag being adjourned, this task has devolved in Austria on the press, which has elected to concentrate on the Reichstag majority's "peace resolution," claiming it to be the expression of the will of the German people and a declaration of solidarity with the Austrian war aims.

Meanwhile in Hungary, Count Tisza, speaking in the Diet, has made a point of welcoming the recent declarations in the Reichstag concerning the solidarity between Germany and her allies, while repudiating any assumption that Hungary would not be willing to fight until an honorable peace securing her vital interests had been attained.

Count Esterhazy, Hungarian Premier, also made a speech, again insisting that Hungary was waging a defensive war with no desire for conquest and that the Central Powers were unanimous in their readiness for peace so soon as the enemy abandoned his aggressive aims.

NEW RUSSO-BRITISH CLUB

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George has accepted an invitation to become president of the new Russo-British Club. At the first meeting of the club, at the House of Commons, with Sir Paul Vinogradoff presiding, it was decided to send greetings to the leaders of free Russia "in their heroic task of establishing the Russian Commonwealth upon a sound, democratic basis."

HAWAIIAN CHINESE FOR REPUBLICANISM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Progressive young Chinese of Honolulu have launched a movement to get the solid support of Chinese in Hawaii in favor of the republican form of government in China. They have gone on record as urging the extermination of monarchism and have cabled their sentiment to Canton in a message addressed to Governor Chun.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

still west of that point. The Russians still held positions to the south of Tartar Pass.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Front of Prince Leopold: Following an attack in the morning on a wide front, which was frustrated at the outset by our destructive fire, the Russians in the evening again vainly attacked the Army group of General von Elchhorn, near Jacobstadt.

Southwest of Dvinsk, after strong artillery firing, the Russians launched six divisions in deep columns five times against our line. The attacks were completely mastered.

After hard hand-to-hand encounters the enemy forces were compelled to withdraw with terrible losses. During the morning the Russians also again stormed our lines near Krevo on a width of five kilometers, but were repulsed. The village of Krevo is again in our hands.

South of Smorgon the enemy troops attacked with regiments belonging to eight divisions, a fact which was ascertained from prisoners and men left on the field. Only remnants of the regiments returned.

Army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli. The strategic effect of our operation in East Galicia is continually becoming more powerful. The enemy forces are retreating from the northern Carpathian front. From the Sereth to the wooded Carpathians we are pressing forward over a front 250 kilometers wide.

Our victorious army corps have forced their way over the Sereth, crossing to the south near Tarnopol. Near Trembowla desperate Russian mass attacks were repulsed.

We have advanced beyond Podhajtsy, Halicz and the Bystritsa-Zolotvina River. The booty cannot yet be ascertained. Several divisions report 3000 prisoners each.

Numerous heavy guns, including those of the largest caliber, railway trucks filled with foodstuffs and fodder, munitions, armored cars and motor lorries, tents, articles left on the field and every kind of war material also have been captured, giving proof of the precipitate retreat of the enemy troops.

Archduke Joseph's north wing has joined in a movement which has commenced to the south of the Dniester. There is strong enemy firing activity along the whole front. On both sides of the Bystritsa, and south of the Tsigvay pass Russian troops were repulsed. There has been increased firing between the Trotus and Putna valleys which was followed by attempts by the Russians and Rumanians to advance to the attack over wide sectors. Almost everywhere our defensive fire confined the enemy troops to their trenches. When they left their trenches they were driven back. Fresh fighting developed there early on Tuesday morning.

On the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen the firing engagements along the Putna and Sereth rivers have increased to considerable strength. On several occasions Russo-Rumanian troops launched attacks, but they broke down under our fire.

In Macedonia there have been no fighting operations on a large scale.

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery duel in Flanders continues to rage day and night with an intensity never previously reached. Reconnoitering thrusts against our front are increasing. Between La Bassée Canal and Lens, lively firing continues. Nocturnal reconnoitering enterprises by the enemy forces on both sides of Hulluch were unsuccessful.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames the French again attacked the tried Thirteenth Infantry Division near Cerny, which, as before, did not lose one foot of the positions won by them during their attack.

Infantry Regiment 55, composed of Westphalian and Lippe troops, have repulsed 21 French attacks in the past few days.

On the right bank of the Meuse,

on Sunday, detachments of the Baden regiments forced their way into the strongly entrenched Caure wood and inflicted severe losses on the enemy forces and returned with numerous prisoners.

Last evening's communication issued by the War Office says: There has been a strong artillery engagement in Flanders.

In Eastern Galicia we are pursuing the retreating enemy forces on a wide front between the Sereth River and the Carpathian Mountains.

In the Carpathians at Busita and in the Putna Valley there have been engagements throughout the entire day, which brought us small local advantages.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official statement issued on Tuesday evening reads:

During the day our troops successfully raided enemy trenches at four points east and northeast of Ypres and brought back prisoners in each case. An enemy raiding party entered our trenches during the night east of Laventie, but was driven out after a bombing encounter. Another party of the enemy forces succeeded in raiding one of our saps east of Givency lez La Bassée. One of our men is missing.

Great activity by our aerial forces continued yesterday and much successful work again was accomplished in cooperation with our artillery. More than four tons of bombs were dropped by our raiding squadrons on the enemy airdromes, ammunition depots and railway junctions. Fewer German airplanes were encountered and the fighting was not so severe.

Three hostile machines were downed and three others driven down out of control. None of our machines is missing.

Yesterday morning's communiqué reports successful raids in which the British captured 30 prisoners during the night west of Havrincourt, east of Vermelles and west of Hollébeke.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This afternoon's communiqué states that after a short but violent bombardment the Germans toward 5 o'clock this morning attempted an attack on the positions the French recaptured yesterday on California Plateau. This attack was completely repelled and the French gains of the previous day maintained.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Tuesday night reads:

On Tuesday morning we vigorously counterattacked the German troops who had occupied since the hard fighting of the day before yesterday elements of our first line on the Casemates and California plateaux. Carried out with extraordinary spirit, the attack gave brilliant results.

Notwithstanding the stubborn defense offered by the Germans, our troops recaptured all of the ground lost on the California plateau, with the exception of a small work which was completely destroyed in the salt to the northwest and abandoned by both sides.

On the Casemates plateau we drove out the enemy troops from all the ele-

ments they had held; we even advanced our line at several points. German counterattacks delivered against the reconquered trenches resulted in no gain.

The artillery fighting was very active in the Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse.

Belgian communication: The night was marked by a bombardment with gas shells in the region of Neucapelle and Hazewind. German airplanes dropped bombs on Adinkerke. The usual artillery attack took place in the region of Stenestraet.

Army of the East, July 22: Patrol encounters occurred along the Vardar. Allied airplanes successfully bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Demir Hissar and Staravina.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Western front: Southwest of Dvinsk our detachments, after strong artillery preparation, occupied German positions on both sides of Dvinsk-Vilna Railway. After this success, entire units, without any pressure on the part of the Germans, voluntarily returned to their original trenches. A number of these units refused to carry out military commands during the battle.

Detachments of the Twenty-fourth Division, the Tulsky, Lovitsky and Sarosky regiments, and the "battalion of death" acted heroically, and, as at other points, the gallantry of the officers was noteworthy. Their losses were large.

In the direction of Vilna and in the region north of Krevno the enemy forces delivered a number of counterattacks and succeeded in occupying one of the heights north of Bogush, which we captured on July 22. Heroic exertion by the officers was required to restrain the men from withdrawing to the rear in great numbers.

There have been fusillades on the Sereth as far as Tarnopol. In the region of Zagorbel—a suburb of Tarnopol—the enemy forces are delivering intense concentrated artillery fire. In the region of Mikulice, on the Sereth, the enemy troops crossed to the eastern bank of the river, defeating our detachments and occupying the village of Volya Mazoveckaya.

Between the Sereth and the Stripa the enemy troops continue their offensive, and toward the evening of July 23 they occupied Bernaduvku, Dorchuv and Barkanuv. Northwest of Buczacz our troops are holding the Galvronka-Monasterzyska line.

South of the Dniester our troops are retiring in an easterly direction. Stanislav is being evacuated.

Rumanian front: In the region of the village of Domuk a "battalion of death" attacked enemy trenches and, after penetrating the wire entanglements, entered the trenches and captured 50 prisoners and three machine guns. The battalion then returned to its own trenches.

On the remainder of the front an artillery battle has begun.

Caucasus front: In conjunction with the torpedo boats Strog and Smyetlylvi our artillery has bombarded Liteboli (on the Black Sea east of Trebizond), destroying Turkish depots and a barracks. Under cover of artillery fire, our scouts, crossing the River Karshut Darasi, attacked a strong Turkish position south of the river and after bayoneting part of the defenders returned to their own

trenches with an officer and 21 men prisoners. There have been fusillades on the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Tuesday reads:

On Monday the enemy troops showed increased activity in the Trentino. Hostile parties disturbed our working parties near Tierno. They attempted to surround one of our advanced posts in the Posina valley and approached our positions at Valgaucia, in the San Pellegrina valley, and in the Overbacher region. The enemy artillery shelled with great frequency various points of our lines in the Val Tellina and in the Camonica and Gindicaria valleys.

Our infantry patrols completely repulsed the enemy troops everywhere, and our batteries did some effective counter battery work. In the Rimbianco Valley we succeeded in surprising an enemy detachment and driving it off with considerable loss to it.

On the Carnia front our artillery engaged and disturbed working parties. On the Julian front there were some patrol encounters. The artillery fire was more violent than usual in the Mrlil and Vodi area and in the vicinity of Castagnavizza.

Two of our squadrons carried out a successful air raid on the railway works at San Daniele on the Carso. All machines returned.

ESKIMO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the tasks to which the explorer, Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Crocker Land expedition, has set his hand during his sojourn in the Arctic, is the compiling of an Eskimo-English dictionary. The work already comprises more than 3000 words and is growing continually. This fact is revealed by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, curator of the Museum of Natural History, in a letter written last fall and just received.

"Mr. MacMillan tells me," continues Dr. Hovey, "that he has secured a great series of skins, and other parts of land and sea mammals occurring in the regions visited, large numbers of bird skins and eggs, and a large amount of old and new Eskimo material. He has taken and developed from 2000 to 3000 photographs with fine success; has made extensive meteorological records and notes and has made many observations upon the natives. He has made the great, though disappointing trip to Crocker Land, which he has already briefly reported on, and last spring's exploratory trip to Findlay (King Christian) Land, which he is now reporting on."

PLAYGROUND IMPROVEMENT

At a special meeting last night the Cambridge City Council passed an order for \$20,000 for use in building a modern bathhouse at Magazine Beach and for other improvements at the playground. Edwin A. Grozier of Boston donated \$5000 on the condition that the city furnish \$20,000. Many citizens appeared in favor of better bathing facilities at the beach at a public hearing before the meeting.

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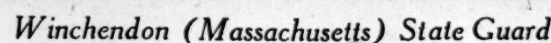
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(Continued from page one)

Ninth Infantry, headquarters at East Armory, Boston; Col. Edward L. Logan, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John H. Dunn; Majors, William J. Casey (First Battalion), Frank L. Donovan (Second Battalion), John J. Barry

National Guardsmen to Be Held at Home for a Time

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About 100,000 National Guardsmen were called out today for training. They will be held in home quarters from a week to



Removal of the official U. S. N. number plates from all automobiles in the service of the Navy Department about Boston was ordered today by Commandant William R. Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard. This move has been taken because of complaints to the Boston police officials that many unauthorized motorists have been carrying official numbers on their cars. In the future, the Navy cars will carry the regular State registration plates.

President Wilson yesterday settled the Shipping Board quarrel, which had assumed the proportions of a national scandal, by accepting the resignations of Major-General Goethals and Chairman Denman. The resignation of Capt. J. B. White, which was handed in several days ago, has also been accepted. The action of the President is gen-

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During the debate on the rivers and harbors bill, Senator Smoot presented statistics to show that appropriations of the war session already aggregated \$9,226,000,000, so that the new estimates would raise the total for the first year of the war well above \$14,000,000,000.

Nor does it yet appear how long the loyal members of the Senate who are in the vast majority will remain in silence and permit any of their members to aid the enemy of the United States. It is felt that this condition cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely, especially when the country is presenting an unrivaled example of fidelity to the national cause by its loyal compliance with the selective draft law.

Bainbridge Colby, New York lawyer appointed to the Shipping Board, did not make any statement. He was one of the counsel for interests which brought about life insurance reforms during the Hughes administration. He was a Progressive until Colonel Roosevelt declined the nomination last year, then he supported Mr. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theodore Brent, vice chairman of the United States shipping board, and a strong supporter of William Denman during the Denman-Goethals dispute, tendered his resignation to President Wilson today. He explained he could not continue to serve, because he was in full accord with Mr. Denman in all matters recently in controversy on the board.

SERBIAN TAX LAWS IGNORED

Ambassador Sharp Forwards Communication From Legation of Stricken Nation Giving Details of Austrian Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris has forwarded to the State Department a communication from the Serbian Legation there giving the details of the manner in which the Serbian provinces occupied by the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian authorities, have been exploited economically. The communication says that the direct taxes are levied in accordance with Serbian law, but the assessment thereof is effected "irrespective of the guarantees provided by our laws in favor of the taxpayer."

Assessment has been entrusted to a committee of which all the members are elected by the military authorities, whereas, according to Serbian laws, such members must be chosen partly by the Government and partly by the municipality or trade associations. The statement says: "The right of appeal against an unjust tax has been limited to such an extent by the Austrians that it can hardly be said to exist. Appeal is, in fact, only possible in cases where the decision of the committee of assessment is not unanimous; but this committee having been chosen by the Austrian military authorities, and without the cooperation of a free and legally elected municipality, it is very unlikely that its decisions be not always unanimous."

"The Austrians have levied certain taxes that are not within our law. For instance, they exact that all certificates issued by the municipal authorities shall have a special duty of 2 crowns imposed on them, in addition to the already existing one of 5 crowns. As well as this, all traveling passes issued in Belgrade are taxed 5 crowns. On April 10, 1915, the Austrians imposed a new customs tariff. They stated that this was based on our old tariff."

"The Bulgarians have abolished all our legislation with regard to taxes, and have introduced their own laws in all the occupied provinces. The Austrians and Bulgarians, have manifestly violated Article 48 of the regulations of The Hague, according to which taxes, customs and other dues can only be imposed in the occupied provinces, in accordance with the existing laws."

"Contrary to the Hague regulations, they have pillaged all the houses in Belgrade and in other towns where the owners were absent. According to reports received such houses have been completely ransacked. Private property has never been so little respected in any war, and yet, according to modern international law it is entirely exempt from pillage."

"The royal palace has been plundered, although the private property of the King and Royal family is protected by the above mentioned articles in the same way and to the same extent as the private property of citizens. The Ethnographical Museum and the National Museum have been pillaged and all valuable objects taken away contrary to Article 56 of the Hague regulations, according to which museums are as inviolate as private property."

NOTES ON POLITICS

An indication of the growing public dissatisfaction at the recent growth in the number of strikes in England is to be found in a question put to the Minister of Munitions in the House of Commons. The public has felt that it has been kept in the dark as to the origin of these upheavals and it is inquiring why the Government does not give fuller publicity in the early stages of the disputes. There is a general feeling that if the public had fuller information at the outset many of the strikes would not have taken the unfortunate course so frequently followed.

The new Electoral Reform Bill contains at least one noticeable provision. It is proposed to have an "absent" voters' list, and any voter who has been placed upon this list by reason of his being debarred from exercising his vote in the ordinary way, will, if the proposal is accepted, receive a ballot paper to be marked by him and returned to the returning officer.

That the movement for the nationalization of the railroads of the United States may have passed from the status of a spasmodic propaganda to that of a self-perpetuating movement in the public consciousness, is indicated by the fact that the flood of editorial and public speakers' comment calling for Federal ownership, at the time of the car shortage and railroad congestion a few months ago has scarcely abated since the congestion has been relieved. Max Thelen, president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, said in a recent public address that public ownership of the railroads is nearer than most people believe. He also said, on another occasion, that it would be the part of wisdom and statesmanship to study Government ownership in its every aspect at this time so that in case of necessity the people and Government may find themselves in a position properly to handle the situation.

One phase of the labor problem that has hitherto received but scant attention but one toward which organized labor, municipal, State and Federal employment agencies, and municipal and State legislatures, as well as

many individuals and organizations, are beginning to turn their attention, is that of the seasonal and migratory worker. The necessity of thorough investigation of this subject will be seen when it is recalled that irregular employment is the most striking feature of the industrial situation of some large sections of the United States.

On the Pacific Coast, for example, the lumber, fish, fruit, and other major industries are all seasonal, the workers being obliged to change occupations and abiding places every few weeks or months and being practically without homes and in most cases without decent living conditions. This situation necessitates the maintenance of great labor camps, generally filthy, temporary, and unsanitary in construction, with consequent attendant antisocial conditions. It is estimated that 100,000 men, women and children on the Pacific Coast live in these camps the greater part of the year. While movements for the solution of this problem are already in a measure on the way, the farm labor question occasioned by the present national crisis has now brought the matter uppermost in the public thought and concerted efforts are being made to reach a comprehensive and lasting solution of the question.

Cooperation of Federal, State and municipal employment agencies in the distribution of these workers is one partial means of meeting the need.

The extremely progressive State of Yucatan, Mexico, where many innovations and important experiments in government are being tried, now has a competitor in the field of political experimentation, in that other Mexican peninsula, Lower California. Among the progressive measures inaugurated in this State under the governorship of Esteban Cantu is what may be called an agricultural army. Each soldier is obliged to go to school four hours a day, and he spends the rest of the working hours in farming. Each soldier receives 20 acres of land as his own and is paid \$1.50 a day in gold, which makes this army, it is said, the highest paid soldiery in the world. This State has also recently set a precedent, even of international importance, in joining in what was called a Friendship Fiesta with the city of San Diego, California, the purpose of which was to establish better acquaintance and good feeling between the people of the Mexican and the American communities.

At a recent meeting in memory of Maj. H. K. Redmond, Mayor Mitchell of New York City was interrupted by a woman waving a Sinn Fein banner and cheering. After she was removed from the theater the Mayor departed from his stated address to say: "There are those who, even in sincerity, are so blinded by prejudice and I can't blame them, for it is prejudice born of 700 years of mis-treatment—that they cannot see into the present situation, and analyze and understand that here is an issue so vital to mankind, to this country, to the world, that prejudices must be sunk, and that those who give themselves to the cause of human liberty and democracy must band themselves together."

CAMP MAY MAKE ALBUQUERQUE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—This city, for many years known as one of the "wide open" towns of the southwest, bids fair to be put into the "dry" class by the location here of the concentration camp of the New Mexico National Guard.

Before permitting the location of the camp on the eastern limits of the city, Gov. W. E. Lindsey exacted from the City Council a drastic ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers, forbidding retail liquor houses to sell goods in bottles to anyone and requiring all saloons to close at 8 o'clock p. m., and to take down all obstructions to a clear view of the bars from the sidewalks.

These measures have resulted in such a falling off of business that a number of saloons have closed while others announce their intention of closing out as soon as possible. Similar regulations have been put into effect by county officers.



Loch Craignish

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTTISH CRUISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The great day has arrived, the day which has been looked forward to throughout the long winter months. It is the first day of the summer cruise! Many have been the talks, and many the plans which have been made on the winter evenings for this cruise. The plans have often been ambitious and probably all will not materialize owing to the comparatively short time at our disposal, and also to the fact that it was unanimously decided that this was to be a quiet, leisurely cruise, not a strenuous day and night affair in the endeavor to cover a record mileage and number of places visited.

The ship is a fine little yawl of about six tons yacht measurement, built for cruising about the waters of the west coast of Scotland, and also with a view to east coast cruising which accounted for the shallow draft which she originally had. When built her dimensions were: Length over all 28 feet 6 inches; load waterline, 23 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet 2 inches; draft, 3 feet 9 1/2 inches. Displacement 4 tons 12 cwt. Sail area 480 square feet. Iron keel, 1 ton 12 cwt. Inside lead about 15 cwt. After being used for a few seasons a 6 horsepower two stroke Caille motor was installed, giving a speed of about five knots in a calm. Another important alteration which was a great improvement was doing away with the inside ballast and giving the boat a new iron keel, with the additional weight of the ballast added to it. This also gave an increased draft of about 15 inches. The result of the alteration was that the ship was more weatherly and stiffer. The accommodation is wonderful for a boat of her size, there being good standing headroom in the main cabin, and comfortable quarters for a crew of three.

It is a perfect morning when the crew arrive at Port Bannatyne on the island of Bute, where the ship is moored—bright sunshine and a nice little breeze from the northwest. Stowing away baggage, provisions, etc., does not take long, and the ship is soon under way and beating up the lovely east Kyle, then away past Tighnabruich and presently is sailing down the west Kyle with a fine fair breeze. After rounding Ardmont it is again a beat all the way to Tarbert, but the wind holds and we drop anchor quite early in the evening.

The next morning a leisurely start

is made, and it is after midday before the Crinan Canal is entered at Ardrishaig. The passage through the canal is full of interest, and the scenery very beautiful, especially as Crinan is neared, lovely views of the loch and the surrounding country being seen as the canal winds in and out round the edge of the high ground on the left. As the little yawl leaves the canal at Crinan this beautiful summer evening everything looks its best. Across the sea loch facing us as we come out of the sea loch is the fine old castle of Dunrobin standing boldly on a rocky promontory, then away to the west the purple mountains of Jura bathed in the evening sunshine and casting wonderful shadows on the sea. There being very little wind, the motor is started, and it is a lovely run up the beautiful wooded loch Craignish, past Isle Righ to Ardmere, where the anchor is dropped for the night.

Next day the glorious sunshine has given way to a steady downpour and flat calm. However, by the time that all is ready for a start, a light breeze has sprung up, and the rain becomes only a thick "Scotch mist" which, hanging low, makes navigation no easy matter as we slowly beat down the loch. But when the entrance is reached the mist has gone and Jura and Scarba can be seen as the ship passes through the Dorus Mohr—the "Great Gate." Looking across to Jura and Scarba, the famous gulf of Corrievreckan can now be seen and we listen for the low roar of the tide race, remembering the old refrain:

"As you pass through Jura's sound Bend your course by Scarba's shore; Shun, oh, shun, the gulf profound Where Corrievreckan's surges roar!"

But this morning no ominous murmur is heard. All is silence, and the mountains and sea are black and gloomy. Suddenly all is changed; the breeze freshens, the clouds disperse, and the sun comes through. Then as the gulf opens out Corrievreckan becomes a lane of silver leading out to the open Atlantic, which can be seen far away sparkling in the sunshine. The wind remains light and a course is laid up Loch Melfort, past the island of Shuna, then on through the Cuan Sound, with the strong flood tide under us. Going through here for the first time is a new experience for some of the crew, and a somewhat exciting one, as we are swept through sometimes broadside. As the west end of the sound is neared, the motor is started in order to have the ship under better control, there being little wind, and a long swell is coming in from the Atlantic and breaking on the rocks at the entrance to the sound. Taking the passage inside the island of Easdale, which is famous for its slate quarries, we are soon out again in more open waters, and, finding a better

breeze, the motor is stopped and we sail with a fair wind slowly past Sheep Island and on towards Kerrara and Oban. It is decided not to go on to Oban, and the ship is brought to anchor in a snug little anchorage behind some rocky islets. The crew being Scottish, are not quite overcome when it is announced that the name of this lovely little harbor is—Puilladobh-rain! The evening is spent walking over to Seil Sound, where there is a fine old bridge, probably built by General Wade. As we return, the view that meets us baffles description. The sun is setting behind the Mountains of Mull, and the sky is a blaze of color, constantly changing from yellow to red and then to purple as the last glow of the sunset fades away.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: Capt. Henry P. Van Keuren, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

The following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Maj. Gratz P. Strickler, Henry S. Spackman, Charles H. Miller, Walter L. Henwood, Edward H. Duncan, Walter M. Denman, Eugene H. Abadie, Gardner S. Williams, Capt. Carl H. Reeves, Horace S. Baker, Ralph A. Pillinger, First Lieut. Washington W. Parker, Ellis F. Bracken, Capt. Willis N. Millar, First Lieut. Miller S. Benedict, First Lieut. Clarence E. Dunston.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Howard W. Richart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, is accepted. First Lieut. Ernest J. Wessen, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will report to the School of Military Aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for duty.

The following retired officers are placed on active military duty: Col. William S. Patten, Treadwell W. Moore, George H. G. Gale, Edwin P. Brewer, Lieut.-Col. James A. Goodin, Col. Edwin E. Hardin, Col. Edward R. Morris, Maj. John Bigelow, Charles

G. Dwyer, Capt. Otto O. Nesmith, William H. Wheeler, First Lieut. John G. Livingston, First Lieut. Leo A. Walton and Edward L. Hoffmann, aviation section, Signal Corps, will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston and report for assignment to duty.

Capt. Joseph E. Donnelly, now at Allentown, Pa., is assigned to active duty. First Lieut. John Kennard, Signal Corps, is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The annual report of the Chicago Public Library emphasizes the educational opportunities of the library in cooperation with the public schools and other educational institutions. Some of the recommendations for school work are that class-room libraries should be multiplied until every schoolroom has been adequately supplied; that the number of high school libraries should be limited only by the space and hospitality offered; that there should be bulletin boards in every school building for posting library announcements regularly; and that a teacher's leaflet should be distributed to reach every teacher in the service of the public.

A plan is being formulated by which courses of systematic reading will be arranged for adult students, large numbers of whom are found to be eager for instruction and guidance. The library will issue printed outlines and engages to have the required books in sufficient numbers to meet all demands.

The circulation of graphic material has proved so beneficial that it will be increased. Reserve collections for study clubs, university extension classes, civic organizations, and other groups of citizens making special studies, have become so recognized a part of the regular plan of the library that the only question is how best to expand them and develop their working.

Formal invitations are now mailed by the St. Louis Public Library to well-known strangers about to visit the city, asking them to inspect the building and to make free use of its facilities during their stay. Patrons who might know of expected visitors are requested to send their names and addresses to the librarian.

New books in the Platteville (Wis.) Normal School Library are published in the local paper and in the school paper, and then the books are on view for a short time before they are shelved. This library has a "Just a Minute" table where attractive and timely books are kept for desultory reading. These are frequently changed. To them is added a copy of any magazine which the library has just begun to have, in order to keep the users of the library informed of its resources.

Libraries in New England which have call for business books and books on technical subjects that are expensive, or otherwise difficult to obtain, may now borrow them from Ralph L. Power, librarian of the College of Business Administration of Boston University. The books may be kept for a limited time, and the borrowing library pays the carriage both ways. This progressive idea is Mr. Power's own, and is intended to render very practical help in research work.

Instruction in conversational French is offered to all enlisted men by the Boston Public Library, in classes arranged on recommendation of the librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, and in conjunction with the Department of University Extension of the State Board of Education. The course is the same as that conducted by the Department of University Extension in

armories and encampments. Enrollment may be made at the library or at the State House. A fee of \$1 is charged to cover the cost of lesson sheets. The teachers are paid by the State.

The art room of the Kenawee (Ill.) Public Library has been used for an open course on the history of painting; and, what is less usual, has also been used by classes in European history, studying the Renaissance. The most effective advertising the library has done, according to Eva Cloud, the librarian, has been in connection with the Pierce art collection. High school pupils having developed themes on subjects found and studied there, two of the themes were printed on the first page of the local newspaper, with the result of bringing people to see the pictures discussed.

To a special book exhibit arranged in the room came many to see the books who remained to see the pictures. Miss Cloud recommends holding the story hour for children in the art room. Why not? For if the children are made intelligently familiar with the masterpieces of art through reproductions today, will they not, as citizens tomorrow, be more apt to choose the best things, in architecture and city planning and education, for their community?

Cleveland (O.) Public Library has now made its John G. White collection of folklore and orientalia available to the public by a broad classification and arrangement, thus bringing into practical play a most important addition to this library's equipment for service.

New Britain (Conn.) Normal School seems to have scored a very gratifying success in an autograph exhibit. It was a cooperative affair, teachers, students and the library all working together; and was the more interesting because it was not fully prepared beforehand and then presented whole, but, from a well-thought-out beginning, grew by its own appeal. The autographs of Samuel Johnson and of Tennyson might thrill the students, but would they be attracted by the autographs of Henry Barnard, Paul Elmer More, Booker T. Washington, Rachel Lindsay, Arnold Bennett and William Lyon Phelps? This was the question of the exhibit, and the affirmative answer was unmistakable, judging by the report of Mary E. Goodrich of the school.

The autographs mentioned were hung on a bulletin board, each accompanied by a note, telling something about the author, and a book or two by the author, or about him, was placed on the table. These books the students were allowed to take out. Several students and teachers added to the collection, until it finally contained six autographed books and 24 autograph letters, beside the books for reading, which were increased with every added autograph. During two months, and until the space occupied was reluctantly given up to other needs, the authors represented were very thoroughly studied.

PUERTO PLATA HAS WIRELESS STATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The military authorities have just completed the installation of a wireless plant at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, says a Commerce Report, and they expect to erect another shortly in Monte Cristi. The military government has also wireless stations in Moca, La Vega, San Francisco de Macoris, and Santiago de los Caballeros, all of which are used for official messages exclusively. There are no wireless plants in this consular district that accept commercial messages.

Why not a Salt Water Vacation at one of the Shore Resorts

BACK EAST

Atlantic Coast, New England, Adirondacks, White and Green Mountains, Eastern Canada and Thousand Islands.

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Circle Tours include Niagara Falls, Boston, New York, Atlantic City, Washington and many other interesting points, and provide rail, river, lake and ocean travel, if desired.

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Apply to your local ticket agent or the nearest New York Central representative for descriptive booklet and any desired assistance in arranging your trip or address New York Central Travel Bureau, La Salle Street Station, Chicago, or Grand Central Terminal, New York.

HANAN

THE sense of service in which Hanan Shoes are made is expressed also in the way in which they are sold. Intelligent interest in footwear questions, skillful fitting, and well-informed advice help you to make gratifying selections in all Hanan stores. If you cannot visit one of them—or an agency—write to the nearest store instructions for fitting by mail.

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CURTIS PLAN IS FORWARDED

Antisectarian Amendment Is Given Second Reading Today by Delegates in Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

A second reading was given the Curtis amendment by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today, after Mr. George of Haverhill had given notice that on the next reading he would offer an amendment to separate the antisectarian provisions from the provisions relating solely to public appropriations for non-sectarian private institutions.

The George amendment was offered today, but was withdrawn after the convention declined to debate the subject again at the present stage of the proceedings. The amendment consists of two parts, the first of which is to be offered as a substitute for the Curtis amendment. It is clear prohibition of the use of public money for sectarian purposes and also contains the usual guarantee of religious liberty and of the free exercise of religion.

The second part is to be offered as a substitute for the adverse report by the committee on State administration on its resolution providing for State inspection of charitable institutions. It authorizes the Legislature to make laws for the inspection of charitable institutions, and then provides, using much of the language of the Curtis amendment, that money shall not be appropriated to privately controlled institutions of learning, correctional, penal and charitable institutions, etc., with certain exceptions.

The first part of the George amendment, which is to be offered as a substitute for the Curtis amendment, reads as follows:

"Article XI.—As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality promotes the happiness and prosperity of a people; therefore, the several religious societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, shall have the right to establish and maintain houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction; and no law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and to avoid all possible discrimination no religious test or qualification shall ever be required of any person seeking public employment and no money shall ever be appropriated or used by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof, for the support of any institution wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular religion is taught, or for the support of any institution founded for, or controlled by, any religious sect, denomination or society."

The second part of the George amendment reads:

"The Legislature may provide by law for the inspection of all charitable institutions in the Commonwealth, including hospitals, almshouses, houses of detention, reformatory institutions and asylums; and no appropriation or use of public money shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, to aid or support any college, university, hospital, almshouse, house of detention, reformatory institution and asylum, which is not under the exclusive control of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature, unless the same are under the inspection of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the State or any political division thereof from paying to privately controlled hospitals, almshouses, houses of detention, reformatory institutions and asylums, not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such institutions."

The Curtis amendment came before the convention today on the question of a second reading. It took its first reading yesterday on being reported "ought to be adopted" by the committee of the whole. When the Curtis amendment was reached on the calendar today, Mr. George offered his substitute, saying that he hoped further discussion would go over to tomorrow and making a motion to this effect.

Mr. Curtis of Boston opposed postponement and opposed the substitute, saying that the convention had expressed itself yesterday and he hoped the convention would stand by its course yesterday.

Mr. George protested against forcing the committee's amendment through. It was only fair play, he said, to let his amendment be printed and the members see what was proposed. It was not fair to cut off debate. Plenty of other business is at hand for the convention in committee of the whole. No time would be lost.

Mr. Pelletier of Boston asked if the convention were in session on Jan. 1 it could have the use of the hall. President Bates replied that he could not tell.

Mr. Pillsbury of Weymouth protested against what he could not but call indecent haste to put the Curtis amendment through. Not a man in the convention knew what the amendment meant, and did not know how much feeling it might cause. Either the convention was there for the purpose of clearing its docket and going home as soon as possible, which seemed to be the case, or to transact its business in a manner worthy of the constitution. In order to get an understanding of the temper of the convention, he moved to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Parker of Lancaster said he was in full accord with the purpose to have sufficient debate. He under-

stood that the rules of the convention were based on long experience and afforded opportunity for sufficient deliberation. If it be said that full opportunity had not been afforded, that objection might be raised to any matter. He could not see what further light any member could get on this subject after the consideration which has been already given. Therefore, he hoped that the motion to lay on the table would not prevail.

By an almost unanimous vote the convention refused to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. George of Haverhill then asked for postponement until tomorrow. It was voted down by a material majority. Then he withdrew his amendment, saying that he should offer it later and ask to have it printed.

Without debate the convention then ordered the Curtis resolution unanimously to a third reading. Mr. Boyden of Deerfield saying that he should offer later his amendment to exempt academies.

The George and Boyden amendments are expected to be formally offered when the Curtis amendment comes before the convention for a third reading, probably tomorrow.

LOAN MEN URGED TO AID COUNTRY

Delegates to Boston Convention Hear President of League Appeal to Members to Help in the Disposal of War Bonds

A definite plan for assisting the United States Government in its future issues of war bonds and National legislation giving building and loan associations and cooperative banks a wider field of activity chiefly the loaning of Federal money after the idea of the farm loan banks, were advocated by George F. Gilman of Omaha, Neb., president of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, in his address before that association at today's session, the second of its three-day convention at the Hotel Somerset.

Nearly 200 delegates from the United States are attending this convention, the twenty-fifth annual, which is being presided over by President Gilman. The visitors were this morning welcomed by Governor McCall on behalf of Massachusetts; Edward F. Slattery for Mayor Curley on behalf of Boston, and by former Governor Walsh, president of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League, for this league. John Q. A. Brackett, former Governor of Massachusetts, also addressed the gathering, telling of the early trials of the cooperative banks in the Bay State.

Other speakers this forenoon were H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, O., secretary of the National league, who told of the marked growth of membership and increased assets, and Michael J. Brown of Philadelphia, Pa., who spoke on "The United States League's Twenty-fifth Anniversary, 1892-1917." This afternoon Roger Babson of Wellesley in his address, "Labor's Only Hope," declared that the masses of the world are coming into their own through this war and advised that the capitalists adjust themselves to the new situation peacefully.

President Gilman said in part: "We can aid in the disposal of these bonds in a number of different ways: First, by buying them to the limit permitted and by re-selling same to our members as fast as we are able, preparatory to buying again of the new issues which the Government will put forth from time to time; second, where our associations cannot buy bonds in their own right, the officers may act as agents in association offices for the sale of them to members or others; third, we may organize liberty bond associations, the members of which shall pay small sums weekly or monthly into the association, or to some officers for the purchase of bonds, as is already done so largely in England."

"Temporarily the purchase of these bonds may take money out of our treasuries, perhaps to the exclusion of real estate loans, but the experience of the associations in England is that far more money will come back than goes out. The Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society of Halifax, England, has increased its assets almost \$5,000,000 since the beginning of the war three years ago, in spite of the fact that it aided directly and in large sums in the sale of Government war bonds. It, therefore, appears that one of our first duties as building association managers, who are nearer the people than any other institution—except savings banks—is to do all in our power in this manner to aid the Government in financing this war to its conclusion."

"There will be only three real winners in the great war now in progress, namely, the Japanese, the women, and the Socialists. However much we may regret it after the war is over, capital will not have the power nor the prestige which it has today. The masses of humanity, both men and women, are coming to their own, and no power on earth can stay them. If capital is wise, and peaceably adjusts itself to the situation, no trouble will

follow; but if capital is reactionary, the scenes already witnessed in Russia will spread throughout the world. Capital must be induced to give up, and wage earners must be induced to wake up, for each class today is partly right and partly wrong."

"In our statistical work, we have charted wages and prices since 1850, that is, for the past 67 years. Prices declined steadily from the close of the Civil War to about 1897, since which time they have steadily increased. The necessities of life, which could be purchased for \$1 in 1850, cost \$2.50 at the close of the Civil War, dropped to \$1 again in 1897, and now sell at about \$2. During this time, money wages, or wages in dollars, have shown a gradual but continual upward movement. The man who got \$1 a day in 1850 now gets \$3.50 a day. When, however, these money wages are turned into commodities, we find that the masses get no more today than they did 25 years ago. The wages in commodities, like the wages in money, gradually increased from 1850 to 1890. Since 1890, although wages in money have increased largely, yet when turned into commodities these wages show no increase whatever."

Mr. Babson concluded by saying that labor's hope lies in cooperative movements where the workers assume a real share of the management and risk.

Mr. Cellarius declared in his report that the building and loan associations of the United States increased their assets a little over \$112,000,000 during the past year, and made loans to their members for the purchase of small homes to the extent of \$418,000,000.

The total number of associations Dec. 31, 1916, was 7034, an increase of 228 for the year. This amounts to a total membership of 3,568,342, an increase of 233,433. Assets of the associations, it was pointed out, are now aggregating \$1,696,707,041. The increase in membership is 7 per cent, while the increase in assets is a little over 7 1/2 per cent.

The morning session on Thursday will be given to addresses on "The Mutual Benefits of Cooperation," by C. Clinton James of Washington, D. C.; "A Good Home for Every Wage-earner," by John Nolen of Cambridge; "The American Home," the Safeway of American Liberties," by Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska; and "The Status of the European Building Association Movement and Housing Conditions as a Result of the War," by Henry S. Rosenthal of Cincinnati, O. After the reading of committee reports officers will be chosen for the ensuing year.

This afternoon the delegates and their wives were taken on an automobile trip through the Boston park system. Tomorrow afternoon the convention will close with a steamboat trip and a shore dinner at Nantasket beach.

In the receiving line at the opening reception yesterday were former Governor Walsh, president of the Massachusetts league; George E. Gilmore of Omaha, president of the National league, and Mrs. Gilmore; First Vice-President L. L. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin of Columbus, O.; Third Vice-President Mark D. Rider of Chicago, Secretary H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, O., and Miss Hermon of Springfield, Ill. After the reception there was a program of music.

POTATOES STILL OVER 1916 PRICE

Potatoes are selling for about 85 to 90 cents a barrel higher this year than last year, notwithstanding a drop of \$1.25 to \$1.75 a barrel last week, according to the weekly market review of the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, today. The report reads:

"Eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland potatoes declined \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel during the past week, and are selling at \$3 to \$4.50. This decline came despite the fact that shipments for the past week were only 3565 cars, or 830 cars less than the previous week. Eastern shore of Virginia potatoes, f. o. b. Onley, are selling at \$3.25 to \$3.75. This price is about 85 to 95 cents higher than last year at the corresponding time."

Jobbing prices of Georgia peaches advanced on eastern markets from \$1.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.25 to \$3.50 for a six-basket crate, during the past week. Georgia peaches are selling on Western markets for about the same prices as a week ago. However, the f. o. b. price of Arkansas peaches advanced

Summer Music

HAVE THE SORT OF MUSIC you want this summer; listen to the blaring brass band if you want; hear the soothing strains of the sweet violin, let the swelling choruses of the great operas or your favorite arias follow you on your vacation; have the best music if you want to dance—

Have them all with the Victrola!

You'll be surprised to see how much a Victrola will add to your summer pleasures, and the pleasures of your guests.

Choose the style which pleases you best; you can find one at \$15 to \$300; Loewer Service will send it where you want and when you want.

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to \$1.70@1.80 per bushel as compared with \$1.50@1.75 a week ago. Nearly 300 cars of peaches less than the previous week were shipped this past week, and about 700 cars less than for the corresponding week a year ago. The Georgia peach movement has passed its summit, but the Texas and Arkansas crop, which is usually well under way at this time, is moving with shipments only one-half as great as last year at this time.

The onion movement from California, Kentucky, New Jersey and Virginia is becoming heavier. However, the shipments are more than last year at the corresponding time. Kentucky onions are now selling, f. o. b. Louisville, at \$1.85 to \$2 per 100-pound sack. This is a decline of 15 to 25 cents from a week ago.

Tennessee tomatoes, which form the bulk of the market, have declined in price, both on the markets and in the producing section. The f. o. b. price has dropped from 70 to 90 cents a week ago to 25 to 50 cents. The total tomato shipments for the week of July 17 to 24 were 454 cars, or slightly less than the previous week. The New Jersey movement, which started in this past week with seven cars, was considerably later than last year, when 456 cars were shipped for the corresponding period.

"California and Arizona cantaloupes are jobbing at \$2 to \$3.25, as compared with \$1.50 to \$2.75 a week ago. They are selling 25 to 75c lower than last year at the corresponding time. Shipments for the past week were 1133 cars, or 120 less than the previous week. The heavy movement now is from California, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, and North Carolina. Arizona to date has shipped 917 cars, as compared with 791 last year at the corresponding date, and 839 cars as the total for the season last year."

"With the arrival of much poor stock on the market, prices of watermelons have continued to decline. With lighter shipments from Georgia this past week, the total movement has been lighter than that of a week ago; 750 cars less were shipped this past week than a week ago, most of this decrease being from Georgia. South Carolina was the heaviest shipper this past week with Georgia a close second. To date, the watermelon movement from South Carolina has totaled 2760 cars, which is more than double that of last year to the corresponding date."

WANAMAKER'S

Tomorrow "Courtesy Day"

Courtesy Days—July 26, 27, 30, 31

On these days selections may be made in advance in the August Furniture Sale, transactions and deliveries to date from August 1st. All August tags, showing the lower August price, will be affixed to the furniture, together with the standard Wanamaker price, showing the grade of the furniture.

The Wanamaker August Sale of Furniture

Offers More Than a Million Dollars of Furniture
At Discounts of 10 to 50 Per Cent in Each Store—New York and Philadelphia

Efficiency High—Price Low

Long before our government asked the nation's industries to speed up and save waste in production, efficiency came into the furniture industry.

Efficiency came largely as a result of the Grand Rapids Exposition, which makes each manufacturer lay down his samples in open competition with all other manufacturers.

No other merchandise is submitted to such open, candid, searching competition as furniture.

A dealer goes through one exhibit. "I like this bedroom set," he says, "but I will look at So-and-So's across the way." He looks. Compares. Inspects the woods, the finish, the design. Then compares the prices. In this way he is bound to get the best. And each manufacturer is bound to come up to scratch with his furniture, or it will not sell.

And this is just what the Grand Rapids Exposition has done to furniture—it has raised the standard, made production more efficient, and lowered prices—yes, actually lowered prices in the face of advancing cost of materials and labor.

From it all I came away with these clear thoughts.

1. I have seen the greatest collection of furniture in the world.

2. After seeing the greatest collection I am more convinced than ever that the Wanamaker Stores are the foremost representatives of America's best furniture.

When I came back to the Store and went over the furniture to be offered in this August Sale I saw this clearly:

1. At Wanamaker's is the pick of the Grand Rapids Furniture market—together with the best examples of certain manufacturers not exhibiting there.

2. Wanamaker's retail prices in this August Sale are as low, in many instances, as the wholesale prices at Grand Rapids—in some cases lower—actually down to half the usual retail figures.

JOHN WANAMAKER

REAL ESTATE

Thomas E. Rothwell has taken title to the property known as Hotel Continental, which is a four-story stone front building situated 1285 to 1303 Washington Street, South End district of Boston. The Barthold Schlesinger estate was the grantor, by James A. Parker and Jasper Whiting, Trustees. There is a land area of 21,735 square feet valued at \$49,200, which added to \$43,000 on the building makes a total of \$92,200 assessment. The brokers were Poole & Bigelow.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of residence property in Back Bay, consisting of a three story swell front brick house and 2492 square feet of land, situated at 501 Beacon Street, assessed for \$25,500, which includes \$10,500 carried on the land. Gertrude S. Carter conveyed title to Thomas J. O'Brien.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a large frame dwelling taxed in the name of Walter Todd and bought by John T. McCarthy. The property is located at 36 and 38 Nantum Road, formerly called Langley Road, Brighton. The total assessment is \$4700 including \$700 carried on 4680 square feet of land.

SALE OF NORTH END ESTATE

William J. Clark has sold his interest in an estate situated 201-203 Endicott Street, North End, consisting of a two-story frame building and 1200 square feet of land, all taxed for \$7200 including \$6600 land value. The sale also includes a three-story brick building on 1300 square feet of land immediately in the rear, fronting at 146 Prince Street, taxed for \$4500 with \$3900 on the land. Daniel T. O'Connell, trustee, buys both parcels.

LARGE BRIGHTON SALE

The Passionist Fathers of Brighton have purchased through John C. Kiley 166,007 square feet of land adjoining their monastery on Washington Street, Brighton. The grantors were William F. Morgan and Charles A. DeCourcy, trustees of the David Nevins estate, and Charles Strauss and Ida Mason, trustees of the Henry Nevins Estate. The purchase of the additional area rounds out purchaser's property, which now consists of 635,000 square feet, or about 15 acres. The remainder

of the Nevins land on Warren Street has been divided into lots.

DORCHESTER AND W. ROXBURY

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame house and 2891 square feet of land, owned by Harris Schneider at 91-93 Bowdoin Avenue. The assessed valuation is \$6200 and includes \$1200 on the land. Ida Rubin is the new owner.

Mary J. Thurston has purchased from Jessie A. Kennedy, the frame dwelling house and 5929 square feet of land at 15 Clarkwood Street. This estate is valued by the assessors at \$6500, and the lot carries \$1200 of that amount.

Franklin L. Hart bought a large lot of land from Lillian Southard, fronting on Talbot Avenue opposite Franklin Field, containing about 62,000 square feet, assessed for \$15,500. It is said the new owner intends to build a large public garage on a part of the land.

Wallace W. Brown and wife have purchased the frame dwelling and 4465 square feet of land at 29 and 31 Green Street, West Roxbury, assessed in the name of Rebecca Warren estate for \$9200. The land carries \$2700 of that amount.

WORCESTER COUNTY FARM SOLD

Andrew Bryson has sold his stock and dairy farm at Gilbertville, in the Town of Hardwick, Worcester County, known as "Ben Brae" comprising 184 acres of land with a large fruit orchard and a tract of wood and timber; there is an imposing two-story mansion house, a farm house for help, three barns, garage, and various other out-buildings an old-fashioned garden with extensive lawns. The estate was sold to John D. Bellamy of Dorchester. The advertised price was \$9200. The Chapin Farm Agency negotiated the sale.

SALE OF FARM AT STOWE, MASS.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the George A. Patterson farm on Hudson Street, in the town of Stowe, Mass., to Carl M. Keith of Woonsocket, R. I. The farm comprises 35 acres of land, partly in tillage, also a good-sized house and barn. The purchaser has already taken possession. Sale was made by Walter Channing Jr., of Boston.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits

issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or pair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Boylston St., 1249-1253, Ward 4: Samuel Sherman; brick garage and service station.
Faneuil St., 20, Ward 26: Arthur Cufflin et al.; frame garage.
Temple Pl., 18, Ward 5: Shepard, Norwell Co.; alter store.
Union St., 52-54, Ward 5: Waverly Heating Co.; alter stores.
Harrison Ave., 376, Ward 5: Isaac Garman; alter store and tenements.
Dorchester Ave., 365, Ward 11: Alger Land Co.; alter gas mfg.
School St., 23-25, City Hall Ave., 2-18, Williams Ct., 9, Ward 5: J. Murray Howe; alter stores and offices.

SHIPPING NEWS

Illiterates, excluded from the United States, under the new immigration law, are allowed to enter this country provided they are in transit, and that an immigration official accompanies them to the borders of this country, under provisions of the law. The first such persons to be landed at Boston since the law went into effect are eight Albanians who have been held at the Long Wharf station several days. They left today for Montreal in charge of Inspector Frank Abercrombie.

Tilefish receipts for the first six months of 1917, aggregated 4,556,385 pounds, valued at \$247,087, according to the Bureau of Fisheries report, available at the Boston Fish Bureau today.

Swordfish, mackerel and groundfish were landed at the fish pier today, and wholesale prices were high. Arrivals with swordfish: Motor 49 fish, A W Black 99, and Freedom 7. One mackerel arrival, the str Enterprise, landed 7000 tinders. Groundfish arrivals: Str Waver 53,000 pounds, schre Elenora De Costa 35,500, W M Goodspeed 38,200, Natalie Hammond 45,000 Mary 38,000, J F McMorro 3000, and Ignatious Enos 2700. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8.99, steak cod \$10.75@12, market cod \$6@7, and pollock \$7.50@8. Swordfish sold at 22 1/4 @23 cents per pound, and tinker mackerel 10 cents per pound.

WANAMAKER'S

A Tale of Two Cities

The August Sale of Furniture proceeds simultaneously in our two stores, in New York and Philadelphia.

Practically the same stocks are in each store. Together the huge stocks produce a buying power that makes Wanamaker's the greatest single force in the furniture market.

We shall be glad to see our friends in whatever city and store it is most convenient for them to reach.



After reading the foregoing figures and the story so far told, we believe the reader will say:

"Well, this must be your greatest Furniture Sale."

And that's just what it is.

It is more; it is the greatest Sale of its kind in the whole world.

Think of more than a hundred thousand dollars of Wanamaker standard furniture being offered at exactly half price!

Think of more than a half million dollars of regular stock furniture—the very pieces we offer and sell every day in the year—now offered at reductions of 10 to 50 per cent.

Think of the opportunity of choosing from this entire stock—nothing reserved, nothing excepted!

The Sale is our greatest, because we have

- more furniture
- more special purchases
- more space to show the furniture properly
- more warehouse room
- better delivery facilities
- more furniture at half price
- and

notwithstanding the war advances in wood, hardware and labor, the Sale is offering PRICES that will enable the American dollar—now the money standard of the world—to go farther than in any recent sales.

New York and Philadelphia

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLFERS START TEAM MATCHES

Amateur, Homebred, Scottish and English Professionals Will Compete on the Links of the Baltusrol Golf Club Today

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four teams made up of the leading golfers both amateur and professional will begin a series of matches today in the week's tournament of the Professional Golfers Association for the war relief fund. Today's contests will be played on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, with the scene shifting tomorrow to the links of the Swanoy Country Club, Mt. Vernon.

The four teams which are scheduled to compete are the amateur team led by J. D. Travers, the United States amateur champion in 1907, 1908, 1912 and 1913, and open champion in 1915; the homebred professionals led by W. C. Hagen of Rochester, United States open champion in 1914; the Scottish professionals led by John Hutchinson of the Glen View Club, runner-up to J. M. Barnes in the Professional Golfers Association championship tournament of 1916, and the English professionals led by J. M. Barnes of the Whitmarsh Valley Country Club, Professional Golfers Association champion in 1916.

Each team will be composed of 12 players with the No. 1 players of each team playing against each other, the No. 2 against No. 2 and so on. In this competition holes will count toward the victory and not points. Every member of the winning team is to get a gold medal and the 12 players who finish second will get silver medals. In addition to this, George Low has offered a special prize to the player who wins the most holes in this competition.

The teams will be made up as follows, but the order in which the players will start will not be decided until the captains meet. The Homebreds will be matched against the Scots, and the amateur team will play the Englishmen.

Scottish Team—John Hutchinson, William Macfarlane, George Simpson, Alexander Smith, Isaac Mackie, John Hobbs, Alexander Campbell, Fred McLeod, James Maiden, George Potheringham, Alexander Cunningham and George Fraser.

English Team—J. M. Barnes, Gilbert Nicholls, Harry Harris, W. F. Reid, Arthur Reid, Herbert Strong, George Sargent, William West, Cyril Walker, A. J. Sanderson, Gordon Smith and Frank Heilwood.

Homebred Team—W. C. Hagen, M. J. Brady, George McLean, John Dowling, Otto Hackbart, Ernest French, E. L. Kerrigan, John Burk, E. W. Loos, Charles Hoffman, Herbert Lagerblade and T. L. McNamara.

Amateur Team—J. D. Travers, Oswald Kirkby, D. E. Sawyer, C. G. Anderson, Norman Maxwell, R. T. Jones Jr., Perry Adair, J. S. Worthington, C. E. Van Vleck Jr., Grantland Rice, G. P. Tiffany and Percy Platt.

Amateur and professional golfers from all sections of the country competed Tuesday afternoon in the 36-hole medal play contest. George McLean, representing the North Hempstead Country Club, and William MacFarlane of the Hudson River Country Club of Yonkers, tied for first place with totals of 146.

Oswald Kirkby of the home club led the amateurs with 151, a stroke better than the total returned by J. D. Travers.

George McLean, N. Hempstead 72 74 146
W. MacFarlane, Hudson River 73 73 146
J. D. Travers, Baltusrol 74 72 146
O. Kirkby, Baltusrol 75 71 146
E. W. Loos, Philmont 76 70 146
M. J. Brady, Baltusrol 77 69 146
J. M. Barnes, Rochester 78 68 146
G. Sargent, Interlaken 79 67 146
W. C. Hagen, Rochester 80 66 146
T. L. Kerrigan, Baltusrol 81 65 146
C. G. Anderson, Baltusrol 82 64 146
R. T. Jones Jr., Baltusrol 83 63 146
Perry Adair, Baltusrol 84 62 146
C. E. Van Vleck Jr., Baltusrol 85 61 146
Grantland Rice, Baltusrol 86 60 146
G. P. Tiffany, Baltusrol 87 59 146
Percy Platt, Baltusrol 88 58 146

George McLean, N. Hempstead 72 74 146
W. MacFarlane, Hudson River 73 73 146
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O. Kirkby, Baltusrol 75 71 146
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G. Sargent, Interlaken 79 67 146
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WESTERN CLUBS AGAIN IN EAST IN AMERICAN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	58	32	545	551
Boston	52	35	558	563
Cleveland	49	43	552	562
Detroit	46	46	517	511
New York	44	42	512	580
Washington	36	52	409	488
St. Louis	35	55	396	443
Philadelphia	23	51	386	385

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Washington 2, Cleveland 1.
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

This afternoon finds the Western clubs of the American League opening their second invasion of the Eastern circuit for the season of 1917. St. Louis opens at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington and Detroit at Philadelphia.

The work of the Chicago club will receive the closest attention, as it is now holding first place in the championship standing, and gives much promise of being the representative of this league in the world's series of next October. Boston is the only team which appears likely to cause Manager Rowland's men much concern, and as the White Sox recently defeated them three games to one, the Chicago team is just now the leading favorite for honors.

When the Western teams made their first invasion of the Eastern circuit this year, they won 30 games and lost 25. The Detroit Tigers made the best showing, getting 10 victories in 15 starts. Chicago was second, with seven victories in 13 starts, with St. Louis third, winning seven and losing the same number. Cleveland was fourth, with six victories and seven defeats.

Of the Eastern clubs, New York did the best, winning eight and losing seven. Washington was second, with six victories and seven defeats, Philadelphia third, with five and seven, and Boston last, with six and nine.

Only one game was played in this league Tuesday and that resulted in a 2 to 1 victory for Washington over Cleveland.

WASHINGTON WINNER FROM CLEVELAND, 2-1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington defeated Cleveland, 2 to 1, Tuesday in the first of a series of six games, a pitchers' duel between Johnson and Covelleskie. Johnson's only pass, to Graney in the first inning, led to Cleveland's run. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 2 1
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1
Batteries—Johnson and Almsmith; Covelleskie, Lambeth and Billings; Umpire—Connolly and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 48m.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
New Haven	45	17	726
Lawrence	37	28	569
New London	34	26	567
Bridgeport	33	29	582
Worcester	30	34	469
Portland	27	37	422
Springfield	23	37	383
Hartford	21	42	333

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lawrence 6, Bridgeport 4.
Worcester 5, Hartford 1.
New London 8, Springfield 3.
GAMES TODAY
Hartford at Worcester.
New London at Springfield.
New Haven at Portland.
Bridgeport at Lawrence.

TRIPLE PLAY WINS GAME

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A triple play by Lawrence in the ninth inning of Tuesday's game closed Bridgeport's rally and allowed the home team to hold its lead, enough to win the game, 6 to 4.

After Lear and Grimes had singled, Martin hit a sharp line drive over short. Schreiber jumped and pulled it down with one hand, then beat Lear back to second and threw the ball to Flynn before Grimes could return to first.

Roy Rock, former Providence infielder, played third base for Lawrence in place of White. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Lawrence 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 6—6 8 7
Bridgeport 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4 9 2
Batteries—Lear and Gaston; Tuckey and Krichell, Egan. Umpire—Erwin. Time—1h. 40m.

WORCESTER WINS 6 TO 1

WORCESTER, Mass.—Timely hitting gave Worcester a 6-to-1 victory over Hartford Tuesday. Gardella's steal of home was a feature. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Worcester 0 0 2 0 0 2 2—6 12 1
Hartford 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Keller and Wilder; Keefe, Kennedy and Skiff. Umpire—Connolly. Time—1h. 55m.

NEW LONDON WINS EASILY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield was unable to hit either Fortune or Martin Tuesday and was defeated by New London, 8 to 3. Springfield made only four hits, two of which were homers, one each by Gooch and Stephens. Gill wavered in the eighth inning after pitching good ball and three runs were sent over which gave New London a wide lead. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New London 0 0 3 0 1 0 4 0—8 4 5
Springfield 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Fortune, Martin and Fish; Gill and Stephens. Umpire—Brown. Time—1h. 49m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 7, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 2, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 4.

ONLY ONE GAME IN THE NATIONAL

Brooklyn Meets Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh While Other Clubs Are Traveling West for Tomorrow's Opening Contests

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	53	27	603	481
Cincinnati	52	43	547	409
St. Louis	48	40	545	461
Philadelphia	42	37	532	550
Chicago	44	46	489	488
Brooklyn	38	44	464	400
Boston	36	47	454	551
Pittsburgh	28	57	329	475

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 3, Boston 0.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Only one game is scheduled to take place in the National League baseball championship race this afternoon and that is between the Brooklyn champions and Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh. The six other teams in this league are busy traveling West, where they will open their second invasion of that district tomorrow afternoon.

Four games were played in this league Tuesday and the western clubs won three of them, the New York Giants being the only eastern club able to win a game and that team defeated Pittsburgh 6 to 2. Cincinnati made it five straight from the Brooklyn champions by winning 6 to 5, while St. Louis made it three out of four from Philadelphia, winning 3 to 0. The Chicago Cubs won their only game of the series from Boston by a score of 3 to 0.

CHICAGO DEFEATS BOSTON BRAVES, 3-0

The Chicago Cubs won the final game of their series with the Boston Braves at Braves Field Tuesday afternoon by a score of 3 to 0. It was the only game won by the Cubs during the series of four contests. Hendrix pitched for the winners and was in fine form allowing only six scattered hits.

Tyler pitched for Boston and with the exception of three bases on balls, two of which figured in the scoring, he pitched well. He allowed only six hits but three of them figured in the run column. The feature of the game was a catch by Center Fielder Williams of Chicago of a long fly ball by Kelly of Boston. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Batteries—Hendrix and Dillhoefer; Tyler and Frazar; Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—1h. 46m.

NEW YORK WINS FROM PITTSBURGH CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York made it three out of four from Pittsburgh here Tuesday, winning the last game of the series, 6 to 2. New York won by knocking Miller out of the box in the third inning, scoring four runs on six hits and a sacrifice fly. The fielding of Kilduff and Zimmerman featured.

CINCINNATI MAKES IT FIVE STRAIGHT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cincinnati made it five straight in their series with Brooklyn, winning Tuesday 6 to 5 in 10 innings after an uphill battle. Pinch hitter Clarke's triple scored Wing with the tying run in the ninth, and Kopp's double, an error and Roush's sacrifice fly gave the winning tally in the tenth.

Coombs pitched the tenth inning for Brooklyn. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—6 11 3
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5 7 3
Batteries—Regan, Ring, Eller and Wingo; Cheney, Coombs and Miller. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 50m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 3 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—St. Louis won its fourth straight game from Philadelphia Tuesday, the score being 3 to 0. Meadows held the home team to four hits. Errors' back of Alexander helped the visitors to score two of their runs. Alexander struck out nine, fanning Cruise three times.

METROPOLITAN TO HOLD TRACK MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The championship committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union decided Tuesday night to hold championship games at Celtic Park, Aug. 25.

The winners will be rewarded with medals, and in addition will be presented with round-trip railroad tickets to St. Louis, where they will represent the East in the national championship games to be held Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2.

PICKUPS

Stengel of Brooklyn made the only home run in either major league yesterday.

Shortstop Wortman of the Chicago Cubs is playing the best game of his major league career just now.

Toronto and Detroit played an exhibition game yesterday at Toronto which was won by Detroit, 13 to 6. No less than 31 safe hits were made.

Pitcher Johnson of Washington has now pitched three three-hit games this summer. They were made against Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland.

Meadows and Alexander had a fine contest yesterday and despite the fact that Alexander struck out nine St. Louis batters, the Cardinals won by a score of 3 to 0 as Meadows allowed only four scattered hits.

Williams, center fielder for the Chicago Cubs, is playing a wonderful fielding game this summer. In the last two games at Braves Field he made two catches that were among the best ever seen in Boston.

There have now been 57 shutouts in the National League this summer. The New York Giants have the smallest number charged up against them, with only three. There have been no less than 82 in the American.

There have been 33 extra-inning games in the American League to date and six of them had to be called with the score tied. The National League has had 35, but only two of them have failed to bring out a winner.

The Philadelphia club made a very poor showing against the western clubs in the series which just closed in the National League as the champions of 1915 won only four games in 13 played and failed to win at all from Pittsburgh.

Manager Stallings of the Braves is having a great time trying to win a majority of the games with the Cubs who are being managed by his former assistant Fred Mitchell. These two teams have played 12 games and each has won six.

Now for the second invasion of the Eastern circuit of the American League by the Western clubs. The Boston Red Sox must win at least two of their games if they are to check the Chicago White Sox in their march for the pennant.

Cincinnati has made a wonderful record since leaving its home city. The Reds have won 23 of the 33 games played and with such a showing as that it is little to be wondered at that the club is in second place and attracting a whole lot of attention all over the circuit.

That was a great pitchers' duel between Johnson of Washington and Covelleskie of Cleveland yesterday. Only five hits were made in the entire game, Johnson allowing three and Covelleskie two in the seven innings he pitched, while Lambeth did not allow any in his inning.

Cruise, the St. Louis outfielder, who is giving Roush of Cincinnati a great race for the National League batting honors this summer, found Pitcher Alexander a hard man to get hits off yesterday as he failed to hit safely in four times at bat and struck out three times. Roush, on the other hand, found Cheney of Brooklyn easy and made two hits in four times up.

Seventy-eight home runs have been made in the American League up to today and Pipp of New York leads the list with six to his credit. Veach of Detroit and Felsch of Chicago are close behind with five each. One hundred and twenty-eight have been made in the National League and Cravath of Philadelphia is leading with eight. Hornsby of St. Louis being second with seven and Robertson of New York and Hickman of Brooklyn are tied for third with six each.

SHIPPING FIRM'S PROFITS ARE LARGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Notable growth in the profits of the International Mercantile Marine Company since the beginning of the war, as revealed in the company's annual report for 1916, is attributed by Harold A. Sanderson, chairman of the directors, "to the shortage of tonnage and the abnormal increase in freight rates. As a result "the earnings of the company and its subsidiaries reached a point far exceeding those of any previous period in its history."

Gross earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for 1916, according to the report, amounted to \$60,603,010, after providing for British excess profits duty. This compares with \$51,065,679 in 1915 and \$43,373,528 in 1914.

Profits for 1916, before providing for depreciation on steamships, aggregated \$25,946,650, against \$17,341,027 in 1915 and \$3,307,029 in 1914.

At the end of 1913 the company's surplus was only \$1,268,997, and at the close of 1916 the balance sheet showed a surplus of \$24,686,172.

Chairman Sanderson points out that the British authorities increased the excess profits duty on Jan. 1, 1917, from 60 to 80 per cent.

PROGRAM NAMED FOR BIG SHOOT

Grand American Handicap and National Championships Will Take Place in Chicago the Week of Aug. 20

CHICAGO, Ill.—A completed program for the eighteenth annual grand American handicap has been given out by the Interstate Trap Shooting Association. It forecasts one of the best tournaments ever staged by that organization. The five-day shoot will be held at Chicago under the auspices of the South Side Country Club.

The tournament will open on Monday, Aug. 20, with the South Shore Introductory; Tuesday will witness the entrants shooting for prizes in the Chicago Overture, the national amateur championships at singles and double targets. On Aug. 22 there will be a preliminary handicap, while the grand American will be shot the following day, and the meet closed with a consolation handicap on Aug. 24.

The winners and runners-up in the individual State championships alone will be eligible to shoot in the national amateur championships, while any amateur can enter the grand American handicap, which calls for 100 targets at unknown angles, to be shot from the 16 to the 23-yard mark, according to handicap.

The first grand American handicap was shot at Interstate Park, N. Y., in 1900, and there were 74 entries. The popularity of the event drew rapidly and each succeeding year brought larger fields of entrants, the record being held by Chicago, which attracted 884 trapshooters for the 1915 tournament. Chicago also figures in another record, for it was during the 1910 tourney held in that city that Riley Thompson won with a perfect score of 100 out of a possible 100.

UNION STATION ORDERED BUILT AT FORT WORTH

DALLAS, Tex.—An order has been issued by the Railroad Commission requiring the Texas & Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas, the Ft. Worth & Rio Grande, the Ft. Worth & Denver City, the International & Great Northern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf, and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Companies to jointly construct and maintain at Ft. Worth a union passenger depot building and, in addition, to provide adequate and sufficient for the proper accommodation of their passengers arriving at or departing from their station in the city of Ft. Worth, says an Austin special to the News.

The railroad companies are also to provide at the station adequate and sufficient tracks for the proper operation of the depot and appurtenances.

The order may be complied with by the railroad companies at their option in the following manner:

If the companies continue to jointly use the present passenger depot now owned by the Texas & Pacific the following improvements and additions therein and thereto shall be made:

The depot shall be enlarged and improved in accordance with the blueprint plans and specifications submitted by J. L. Lancaster, receiver of the Texas & Pacific.

Adequate and sufficient facilities shall be provided at the depot building or in connection therewith for the proper handling of all baggage, express and mail matter handled by the carriers, and each and all of them at the station, which facilities shall be so arranged and operated as that such baggage, express and mail matter shall not be handled over the platforms or approaches used by passengers in boarding trains or disembarking therefrom at the station.

The tracks used by trains in approaching or leaving the depot building and station shall be so arranged, or rearranged and enlarged, as to provide sufficient and adequate trackage for the safe and proper operation of the depot building and station.

In the event the railroad companies do not exercise the option in the manner permitted, they shall, within 40 days from date of the order, submit to the Railroad Commission for its approval plans and specifications for the baggage, express and mail facilities and for such trackage arrangement within 30 days from the date of the order which the commission considers a reasonable time for such option, the improvements and additions in the depot building, as well as baggage, express and mail facilities and trackage, shall be begun within 60 days from date of the order and be ready for operation within eight months.

In the event the railroad companies do not exercise the option in the manner permitted, they shall, within 40 days from date of the order, submit to the Railroad Commission for its approval plans and specifications for the baggage, express and mail facilities and for such trackage arrangement within 30 days from the date of the order which the commission considers a reasonable time for such option, the improvements and additions in the depot building, as well as baggage, express and mail facilities and trackage, shall be begun within 60 days from date of the order and be ready for operation within eight months.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Syracuse 6, Reading 1.
Elmira 5, Binghamton 2.

RUMSON DEFEATS ROCKAWAY FOUR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the round-robin polo tournament Tuesday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, the home team lost to Rumson in a one-sided game by 17½ to 12. Ten of the Rockaway goals were conceded by the handicaps.

Hopping scored the opening goal and Cowdin also had a tally in the first period, which began a series of counts for the Rumsons that enabled them to pick up the handicap odds by the close of the fourth period. After that it was plain sailing for the New Jersey team, as only Dr. Richards and Seward Carey were enabled to make goals for the Rockaway side.

NO DECISION ON BIG TRACK MEET

It will be at least two weeks before a definite decision is made regarding the holding of the New England A. A. U. track and field championship meet this year. The championship committee of the association met at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse Tuesday afternoon and it seemed to be the general opinion of those present that the meeting had better be given up this summer.

A final decision was not reached, however, owing to the fact that the mustering in of the National Guard and the drafting of men for the National Army were just now the important affairs of the nation. It was voted to take final action Aug. 10.

NEGROES FORM OHIO FEDERATION

COLUMBUS, O.—Through the formation of the Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Colored People, this State hopes to find a solution for the Negro migration problem. The organization was formed by a gathering of public-spirited white citizens and representatives of the Negroes of Ohio. An especial aim of the new federation is to prevent outbreaks due to race prejudice and to point the way toward a solution of issues without violence.

EXTREMISTS IN THE NEW RUSSIA

Ludovic Naudeau Describes Gathering in Petrograd of Extreme Radicals Which Sheds Light on Present Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—M. Ludovic Naudeau, the Temps special correspondent in Petrograd, describes a meeting of extremists in the Russian capital, which is perhaps better calculated to throw light on the present conditions than brief dispatches on official events. M. Naudeau says: "The part of the city to which the invitation of the Pravda took that evening, was far from the Nevsky Prospect, dear to the 'little penitents' of the 'little penitents' island," a name which it has kept since the time of Peter the Great. The district is devoted to a black world of factories, of floating docks, and of timber yards, which are now sending out dreadnoughts of 22,000 tons. There, flowing through endless smoking chimneys, cranes, and masts, the Nova resembles her sister, the Thames, with a course of humanity which recalls that of the London docks, and, permeating it all, the smell of tar, which the wind blows in whiffs along the river.

The expectation that both Lenin and Zinoviev, the two pilgrims come via Germany, would attend the meeting, had roused considerable curiosity. The meeting place was a factory for naval constructions, one of those places which, in normal times, would be rigorously closed to entry. At the entrance gate some "comrades" were charging each newcomer a ruble. The money was to be sent to some Austrian and German Socialists as a proof of the solidarity of Socialist propaganda. There was a great demand for the tickets. On our right, along a dockyard, was a dreading almost finished building. While we walked as quickly as possible toward the door of the vast iron and cement workshop, we could see, lying on the quay, guns, anchors, rolled-up cables, armor plating, a whole lot of naval material. Thinking the meeting was to take place on the ground floor, I was surprised to see the crowd enter a narrow staircase, winding and interminable. We climb one, two, three, four floors. Apparently only at the top of the building is there sufficient space, free of machinery, for a meeting to be held. That is well, but here are from 2000 to 3000 persons "suspended in the air," only supported by a few iron shafts. The same thought crosses all our minds; even the organizers of the meeting are anxious, and advise the audience to divide themselves equally, so as to prevent the weight from accumulating on any particular point.

I look curiously at the people round about me; the majority is composed of workmen and women; but there are also a good many soldiers, sailor, student comrades, as well as some women students, and some bourgeois, come, as I have, out of curiosity. In Russia now, we are all tovarishchi, all comrades. I want to make it quite clear, it is an important point, how gentle and quiet, how innately disciplined is this crowd. There are no threats, no turbulence, no epithets. Since the beginning of the revolution never once have I seen people give each other blows. I am aware, it is true, that the workmen and tovarishchi zavod have had a fight among themselves, because the most fanatic among them wanted to burn alive a member of the council of workmen and soldiers, whom they considered too moderate, and whom they believed that they were acting on behalf of justice. When the red guards fired on May 4, it was because they really believed that they were faced by enemies to freedom. If a zealous servant of the revolution should put some shot into you, you must not bear him any ill will; it would only be from conscientious motives, and so it could not be taken seriously. Russians are only violent when they are under the influence of alcohol.

There is a stir in the assembly room. The first speakers move towards the platform. A little squelch, voice behind me says: "Tovarish, got a little on one side, you prevent me from seeing!" "Yes, yes, Tovarish, I will." I reply to a little bit of a woman. Suddenly the men shout: "Tovarishchi, no smoking! You risk setting the place on fire. It is very serious, Tovarishchi, stop smoking!" And everybody obeys. The platform which is in the center of the room is on a level with the face of a man standing; there is nothing on it, not even a desk. The first speakers are unimportant; workmen with grievances, a large bearded soldier who does not look contented. But we have all come only to hear the famous trio of the Pravda: Lenin, Zinoviev, Kamenev. The others bore the audience and are only listened to out of politeness. A fat man with a pink countenance advances: Everybody says "Zinoviev, Zinoviev." So this is the terrible Zinoviev, Lenin's lieutenant! He is a tovarish of about 35, with small features, and a lot of brown hair rising from his forehead in a romantic-looking hoop. He has dark enthusiastic eyes. Zinoviev begins by protesting indignantly against the sentence passed in Austria against Frederick Adler. It was what we expected since it was the reason of the meeting. After that, well, it was all very simple; without taking any account of the fact that Russia and France are invaded, ravaged, he quietly set forth the theories of pure Marxism, spoke as if the German Emperor were Liebknecht, forgot to recall the fact that the present war began with a purely Slav quarrel which did not deeply interest

France, and England even less; declared on the contrary that the present war had been brought about by French and British capitalists and that its continuation was solely in their interest. He described the horrors of carnage and exhorted his audience to support the peace formula, "no annexation, no contributions." He talked with extreme volubility and at length, owing to the non-appearance of Lenin, who was attending another meeting. Zinoviev does his utmost to increase the confusion which still shrouds the mentality of a considerable portion of the proletariat and the Russian armies. With his insidious insinuations and proposals (either owing to the blindness of the theoretician and monomaniac, or out of instinctive and perfidious destructiveness) he reasons from this axiom: firstly, the German Empire is quite ready to adopt the point of view of German Social Democracy; secondly, this German Social Democracy intends giving the Russians back all their territories, Poland its liberty, and finally does not intend that any contributions shall be demanded, a treaty of commerce taking the place of an indemnity shall be imposed, and each community shall have the right to choose its destiny.

At last Lenin arrives, and there are shouts of "Lenin! Lenin!" He is a small man, with a very large head. He speaks in a clear and striking way; one feels that he has not the slightest doubt that he possesses superior convictions, and that he has nothing but scorn for those backward peoples who will cling to the national idea. His speech is made up of articles of the Pravda, and he repeats, but in another tone, what Zinoviev has said. He quotes Jacob, Liebknecht, declares that Tsereteli, Kerensky, Skobelev, while being honest men, have made a fatal mistake in agreeing to collaborate with middle-class men in a coalition ministry. Lenin has no doubt that these bourgeois in the ministry must be got rid of. The Council of Delegates and Soldiers must have the whole power, but even this council must be cleansed of everything that is not purely revolutionary. Lenin continues to argue; he warms to his subject, and his eyes suddenly take on a wild and sinister expression, his mouth becomes hard and cruel. We know now with what sort of a man we have to do. He is the type of the monomaniac, a fanatic.

I am told that Lenin is sincere, honest and that, if certain grave accusations against some collaborators of the Pravda were justified, nothing can be brought against this pilgrim from Germany. Quite possibly, but this man, whose speeches are so useful to Germany, is not so simple-minded that he is ignorant of the tricks common to craters at public meetings. As the audience claps at the end of his speech, a sailor raises his hand and asks permission to put a straight question to the tovarish Lenin. Lenin frowns. He does not seem to relish precise questions. But immediately one of his supporters mounts on the platform and, addressing the sailor, says, "Tovarish, remember that Lenin is tired. He has already spoken today at three meetings." The people murmur approval and look angrily at the sailor. One would expect Lenin to go if he is tired; but no, another follower hands him some slips of paper on which "honest citizens" have written certain questions. Lenin answers them; he looks confidently at the little pieces of paper, and begins once more his insinuations against the Allies, his allusions, his poisoned statements; he preaches the suicide of Russia to these Russians, and he ends by getting a unanimous open vote in favor of a resolution stating that all German workers are brothers, and all the bourgeois of France and of England enemies. Then this enemy of the middle classes goes off with his followers in a magnificent car, after having announced that Kamenev would not come that day.

Is the influence of Lenin, of Zinoviev and of Kamenev to be denied? In a few weeks they obtained from their readers, by subscriptions, 250,000 rubles for the purchase of a printing press in Finland. Subscriptions came from the crews of battleships, from regiments and from thousands of factories. The Kronstadt garrison will not recognize anyone but Lenin as their prophet. The polemics of the Pravda lie heavily on the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, because the extreme Left is influenced by them, and the rest feel intimidated. This small group and its organ exercise a harmful influence on the child mind of the Russian masses, who are of judgment and of experience, and who are chiefly concerned with immediate material interests. It is possible to oppose this nefarious influence, and the brave and generous men who are undertaking to counteract it will in all probability succeed.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The new headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association in Buckingham Palace Road has been opened by the Duke of Connaught. Those present included the Chief Scout Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Earl of Meath, Lord St. Levan and Dr. J. J. Acworth. Sir Robert Baden-Powell said that he could hardly realize that it was only nine years since two of them had started that movement. The Duke of Connaught as president, had said Sir Robert, been the backbone of the movement. The Duke of Connaught said he rejoiced to see the work of the Boy Scouts Association. It was at one time considered an experiment and people were skeptical as to the result. Both King Edward and King George had given great encouragement to the movement. The war had entailed considerable difficulties for the movement, but it had also given them great opportunities. When he was in Canada he was Chief Scout, and the movement had made enormous progress in that country. It was satisfactory, he said, to know that they had their imitators in nearly all the civilized countries in the world.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Merchant Marine
CHICAGO HERALD.—Before the war the dearth of American sailors was a notorious fact. They had become almost an extinct species, except on the Great Lakes and in coast navigation. That the situation has not changed greatly is shown by the frantic efforts to get sailors nowadays. Deep-sea sailors are not made in a day, any more than navigators or engineers. They should be trained in Government camps just as the sailors for the war are being trained. They are just as necessary in carrying on the conflict, and to leave the adequacy of the supply or the sea service capacity of that supply in any respect to chance would be a blunder soon to be repented. The sooner this fact is appreciated, the sooner we see young men with the distinctive uniform indicating training for the merchant marine as frequently in the streets as we see the naval training uniform, the better it will be.

Cantonments in the South
NEW YORK EVENING POST.—If anybody outside of hopeless partisans really needed an explanation of why the training camps for the National Guard were located in the South, he has it in Secretary Baker's quiet statement. The central factor in the decision was the shortage of tonnage, which made it likely that the troops could not all be sent to France before winter. Obviously, it was to be desired that they should be in a place where out-of-door training might be continued as late as possible, and obviously again, that pointed to the South. A different course would probably have meant the building of two sets of cantonments, one in the North, to be abandoned when cold weather set in, and a second in the South. A minor reason was lack of money appropriated for cantonment construction, which forced the authorities to plan for only half of the thirty-two cantonments originally contemplated. This obstacle, one would suppose, could have been overcome, but the impossibility of completing more than the smaller number of cantonments, even by Sept. 1, made the consideration of climate decisive. It is proper that Secretary Baker should give this explanation to the public, but it is not cheering that it should have been called out by charges of sectional favoritism on the part of the War Department. After all, the South is in the Union.

Government Coal Mines
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The coal industry of the United States may soon be nationalized, and it may never be denationalized, if the Pomerene amendment to the food bill should now get through the conference stage. The amendment does not authorize the President, in his discretion, to fix coal prices; it "directs" him to do so. Furthermore, the amendment authorizes him to take over the entire industry and run it, "if necessary." What begins in price fixing may end in Government coal mines. With coal so high as it is such a development would not cause a revolution against the Government.

Federal Cotton Control
PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS.—With the South in the saddle there is reported to be a very general opposition on the part of its representatives in Congress to the proposition that cotton be placed under Government control with other necessities. It is but another indication of sectional interest and prejudice overriding the larger interests which should be given preference at this time. In view of the important place which cotton occupies as a commodity at this time, there appears to be no reason why it should be treated any differently than any other product upon which trade and the welfare of the people depend. Petroleum, steel, clothing, food and other products are mentioned in con-

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nection with the agitation for Federal control. If such a control is to be officially declared it should be fair, and exemption which will secure sectional advantage or lead to favoritism should be emphatically opposed.

The Silly Season
DULUTH HERALD.—The Chicago News says that now is the time to pass the Chamberlain bill and to adopt the policy of compulsory universal military training and service. The fact is that now is the time to keep still on that subject. America is raising an army which it will have to increase as fast as it can. It must recruit and draft the necessary troops; it must provide camps, quarters, officers, uniforms, arms, supplies, and training for them. That is enough to do; and it does not reckon at all with the Navy, the Red Cross, the food problem or any of the many angles of war activity except the Army. Engaged as we are, is this the time to take up such a far-reaching plan? Moreover, the issue is highly controversial. Thousands who were ready to approve selective conscription as a war measure will hotly oppose conscription as a settled national military policy in time of peace. Advocates of compulsory universal military training and service, if they are at all wise, will hold their tongues till the war is over, and devote their energies to the grim business now in hand.

HEALTH MINISTRY URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Rhonda, president of the local Government Board, recently received a deputation from the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland which laid before him a resolution advocating "the unification of health work in England and Wales under a ministry of health." The deputation urged that the new ministry of health should combine the functions of the National Health Insurance Commission of England and Wales, both with regard to medical and financial administration, with such functions of the local Government board (other than the Poor Law) and of the Board of Education as were correlated with them, the free choice of a doctor and other outstanding features of the Insurance Act being retained. Lord Rhonda, in his reply, said there had been no thought of suppressing any part of the State insurance administration, but that the question before the Government had been simply how best to coordinate the health activities which at the present time were carried on under different authorities and to prepare for the great national work of reconstruction in the direction of health and housing.

SCARCITY OF GLASS BOTTLES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have made it known that on account of the scarcity of glass bottles, jars and so on, these should not be thrown away when empty, but should be returned to the trade to be used again. The Confectionery and Preserved Food Manufacturers' Federation have made arrangements for the purchase by certain firms of glasses issued by them, provided they are in a usable condition. The secretary of the federation will arrange for their purchase through the federation's collecting agency.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frederick P. Haggard, now publicity secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has been selected to edit Men and Missions and the general literature of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; and with the September number of that periodical his work will begin. Mr. Haggard is a Baptist clergyman, western trained, with a record of pastoral work in Illinois and Iowa. Then he went out to Assam as a missionary and worked there for six years. On his return to the United States he became officially connected with the administrative staff of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and as such held responsible positions until intrusted with supervision of the Missionary Education movement. He is an able executive, has a keen, positive intellect, and during a varied experience has won such knowledge of the world as to make him useful as a church adviser.

William Daniel Hurd, professor in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and dean of its department of extension service since 1909, has been summoned to Washington to aid Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture. The success that Professor Hurd has made of the war-time extension activities of the Massachusetts institution, and the mastery with which he has mobilized the faculty, the student body and the resources of the college in promoting State and National food conservation plans, account for the summons to the national capital. He is needed where he can work on a larger scale and with a wider area of territory to influence, and with more resources back of him than Massachusetts seems inclined to give. Professor Hurd is a Michigan born man and got his technical training in the agricultural college of that State. After teaching for awhile he took a position with the University of Illinois; then became a professor in a school of practical agriculture and horticulture at Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.; and then organized the extension work of the Rhode Island State College. From 1903 to 1906 he was prominent in the management of the agricultural department of the University of Maine. In 1908 Massachusetts called him to help popularize her school's work; and he has succeeded.

Benjamin Tinkham Marshall, now professor of Biblical History at Dartmouth College, has been chosen president of the College for Women at New London, Conn., a post recently held by Prof. Frederick H. Sykes. Professor

Marshall is a Boston boy, who graduated from Dartmouth College with honors in 1897. He made a similar record of scholarship at Union Theological Seminary when a resident of New York City, and engaged in special research work at Columbia University. Entering the Presbyterian ministry, from 1900 to 1912 he held pastorates in Scarborough, N. Y., and New Rochelle, N. Y. His choice for the New London post is a sign that the trustees of the college have decided to return to the traditional New England ideal of a clergyman for a college head. President Sykes, who retired recently, was a trained expert in pedagogy; and his views and those of the trustees were not unlike.

Herr Philipp Scheldemann, who has played so prominent a part in German political life for the past two years as the spokesman par excellence of the Majority group of the Social Democratic Party, has belonged to that party since he was 18 years of age, and at the request of his associates eventually left the book-printing trade, to which he had been apprenticed, to take over the editorship of a Socialist paper published in Gleissen. From that post he went on to others of more importance in Nürnberg and Cassel, and finally took up his residence in Berlin on being elected a member of the executive committee of his party. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Reichstag for Solingen, which he still represents, and was chosen Vice-President of the House in 1912. The line he has taken since the outbreak of war, and the extent to which he has been identified by German as well as foreign critics as the henchman of the former Imperial Chancellor, are matters of common property. The time has not yet come for a verdict on either the man or his policy, and meanwhile friends and critics alike agree in recognizing his marked ability and undoubted eloquence. When he rises to speak he invariably holds the House in thrall despite the intense opposition of the Right to his whole political outlook.

FREIGHT CONGESTION IS TO BE RELIEVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steps to relieve freight congestion in this vicinity will be among the first work to be done by the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, appointed by Governors Whitman and Edge under the terms of bills passed by the legislatures of the two states last year. It is expected that an effort will be made to organize the many railroad and steamship terminals within the New York-New Jersey port, so as to provide rapid and complete transportation facilities. Coordination of all these facilities is aimed at, the ultimate purpose being to make this one of the greatest shipping centers in the world. The New York commissioners are Arthur Curtiss James, Eugene H. Outerbridge and William H. Wilcox. Governor Edge's appointees are DeWitt Van Buskirk, Frank R. Ford and J. Spencer Smith.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY AT SEA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The President of the United States has made the following awards to seamen for bravery at sea, and they have been received by the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office: A binocular glass to Capt. Thomas Evans, master of the steamship North Cambria of London. In recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner William P. Hood, on Nov. 12 last; a gold watch and chain for Capt. A. Fenton, master; binocular glasses for Mr. W. K. Whiteway, second officer and Mr. H. E. Webb, third officer, and gold medals for W. Lamb, J. Furlong, G. Greer, V. Starbough, L. Imrie, T. Hillbourn, F. Carson, J. Lowe, W. Lowe, A. Mahon, R. Barwise, G. Savage, and J. Welsh, members of the crew of the S. S. Sagamore of Liverpool, for their services to the shipwrecked crew of the American barge Alex Anderson, which was abandoned in the North Atlantic on Oct. 1, 1916.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG PROFITS FOR MARINE

Shipping Company's Annual Report Shows Enormous Earnings Due to High Freight Rates and Tonnage Shortage

"Shortage of tonnage and the abnormal increase in freight rates" are given as reason for the enormous profits enjoyed by International Mercantile Marine Company, by Harold A. Sanderson, chairman of the board of directors. The report of the company for 1916 has just been issued. Earnings for the year were far in excess of those of any previous year in the company's history.

The gross earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for 1916, according to the report, amounted to \$60,602,010, after providing for British excess profits duty. This compares with \$51,066,579 in 1915 and \$43,378,526 in 1914.

At the end of 1913 the company's surplus was only \$1,268,997 and at the close of 1916 the balance sheet showed a surplus of \$24,686,172.

Chairman Sanderson points out that the British authorities increased the excess profits duty on Jan. 1, 1917, from 60 to 80 per cent. "This changed policy," says the chairman, "will seriously affect the earnings of your foreign subsidiary companies by whom about 89 per cent of your tonnage is owned."

In 1916, pursuant to the company's plan of readjustment, the bonded debt was reduced from \$79,226,000 to \$39,497,000.

President Franklin says in part: "While this company has always transacted a very large freight business, its greatest revenue previous to the war was from its passenger traffic. The war has produced a marked reversal of these conditions. Passenger business, due to the present conditions and the passport restrictions imposed by the governments at war, has dwindled to comparatively insignificant proportions, while freight traffic has grown both in volume and in revenue produced."

Since August, 1914, only a comparatively small amount of tonnage under construction has been delivered, owing to delays and difficulties brought about by the European war. This company and its subsidiaries now have under construction and ordered in Great Britain and the United States steamers of a gross registered tonnage amounting to 248,800.

In view of the desirability of obtaining an interest in a modern, fully equipped shipyard in the United States, in order to secure for the company facilities for the advantageous construction of steamers under the American flag, directors approved of the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, availing of an opportunity to purchase an interest in the share capital of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, whose plant is located at Camden, N. J. This company now has three steamers under construction at this plant.

In August, 1916, an opportunity offered to acquire from Pacific Mail the steamships Korea, Siberia, China, Mongolia and Manchuria, which was availed of by the Atlantic Transport Company and the five steamers were purchased on favorable terms.

Subsequently the Korea, Siberia and China were sold at a material profit for service on the Pacific, and the Mongolia and Manchuria were placed in the New York-London service where they are being profitably operated.

In January, 1917, the Atlantic Transport Company purchased from the Great Northern Steamship Company "on favorable terms, the American steamship Minnesota delivered at San Francisco."

Directors feel that it is necessary to call attention of the shareholders to the fact that this company must be prepared for additional taxation in the United States.

Current assets of this company and the constituent companies which it entirely owns, on Dec. 31, 1916, are as follows:

Marketable stocks and bonds	\$17,907,463
Cash	5,607,025
The corresponding assets of the Leyland Company at Dec. 31, 1916, as shown by its annual report, were:	
Marketable stocks and bonds	\$24,487,830
Cash	4,066,560
A total of	\$28,554,390

Deduct:

Amount payable for taxes and excess profits duty accrued to Dec. 31, 1916	\$2,510,217
Proceeds of British steamers lost or sold in replacement of which other vessels must ultimately be secured, in order to adequately maintain your service at their pre-war standard	\$1,175,000
Balance, including working capital	\$20,729,163

WESTINGHOUSE GETS PAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Last week Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company received \$9,000,000 in cash from the British Government on account of munitions and \$3,000,000 more of balance of \$12,000,000 due will be received by next week.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 78½ cents off ¼ cent.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 39½ d. off ¼ d.

WRITING PAPER COMPANY GROSS BUSINESS GOOD

For Last Six Weeks American Concern's Orders Billed at Rate of \$19,500,000 a Year

Business of the American Writing Paper Company is running at a most satisfactory rate so far as gross is concerned. For the last six weeks value of orders billed out to customers has been just under \$400,000 a week, or at the rate of \$19,500,000 a year.

American Writing Paper, however, is not running at capacity. It has a theoretical capacity, or will have when certain enlargements now in process are finished, of 2400 tons per week.

Against this present output is 1800 tons a week. The present volume of production is almost certain to be swelled in the fall. Summer is normally bound to show some slackening up and this year with the uncertainties of war is proving no exception.

It is expected, however, by writing paper officials that business in the fall will expand beyond the \$19,500,000 per annum rate now prevailing. The company could jump to a \$25,000,000 rate without being unduly pushed.

In 1916 American Writing Paper earned slightly more than 20 per cent on its \$12,500,000 preferred after deduction of \$950,000 for bond interest and sinking fund. As things have been moving for the last six months it looks as if all of 1917 would show a preferred stock surplus this year of not less than 20 per cent and possibly as high as 25 per cent. It is considered certain that the second half year will do better than the first half.

These profits are less than was expected last fall, but they would be better than any other year in its history provided the 20.2 per cent for the preferred reached in 1916 were exceeded.

It is understood that bonds in the hands of the public have been reduced to less than \$12,000,000. On Dec. 31 last the total was about \$12,500,000.

SINGER COMPANY STOCK DIVIDEND

To vary the monotony of large cash dividends and stock bonuses the Singer Manufacturing Company has disbursed to stockholders 1,500,000 shares of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a British corporation. The shares have a par value of \$1 each, and of the 2,000,000 shares authorized and outstanding, 500,000 are retained by the parent company.

Holders of the \$60,000,000 (600,000 shares) Singer stock as of July 1917 receive in the distribution 2½ shares of the British company for each share of Singer stock owned. The Singer company acquired the British concern in 1905, out of accumulated profits, and since that time it has formed part of the company's undistributed accumulated surplus profits.

Douglas Alexander, president of the Singer company, in a circular to shareholders, states that the British company's shares are being distributed at their cost value of \$4.30 a share, and that the distribution is "an extra dividend of \$12 a share," payable in the 1,500,000 British shares.

PACIFIC MILLS BUSINESS BIG

Pacific Mills has been enjoying a year of exceptionally good business so far during 1917. Net sales for the six months to June 30 were \$18,018,218, compared with \$13,917,544 in the similar period of 1916. This is an increase of almost 30 per cent in volume of business, in some measure accounted for by the high selling level at which all business is now conducted.

During the same six months to June 30 last, Pacific Mills realized net profits of \$2,125,341 compared with \$1,216,557 in the first half of last year.

In its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last, Pacific Mills handled total net sales of \$28,274,758, with resultant net profits of \$2,749,775.

Net sales in first half of 1917 were within \$660,000 of sales for all of 1916.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

The following named securities were sold at public auction today: Two National Shawmut Bank 20s, up 1; 15 Pacific Mills 137, off 3; ex-div.; 4 Merimac Manufacturing preferred 78½; 1 Boston Belting 108, up ¾; 3 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 195½, up 5½; 25 Arlington Mills 111½, off 8½; 10 Boston Wharf 100, off ¼; 7 Lowell Electric Light 175½, ex-div.; 2 Lynn Gas & Electric 350, off 60; 25 Hood Rubber 134, up ¼; 15 Tremont & Suffolk Mills 140½, up ¼; 10 Turners Falls Power Rights 3¼; 5 Nipe Bay 130; 5 Gray & Davis 46½, off 8½.

UNITED STATES LOANS TO ALLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States has allotted and paid to the Allies the following sums:

	Allotted	Paid
England	\$770,000,000	\$770,000,000
France	\$770,000,000	\$770,000,000
Russia	\$175,000,000	
Italy	140,000,000	
Belgium	45,000,000	
Serbia	5,000,000	
Total	\$1,505,000,000	

*Credit given full amount. How much drawn as yet unknown.

BIG BUSINESS OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD

Company This Year Eclipsing All Previous Records in Gross and Net Earnings

When Southern Pacific was divorced from Union Pacific by dissolution decree of the United States Supreme Court in 1912, some doubt was expressed as to what would be the future of these systems under different managements and somewhat competitive conditions.

But both of the two great Harriman lines have been faring extremely well during the last two years. Union Pacific as the "banker" road, deriving millions from its investments, has established an excellent record, while the big southern transcontinental has been making astonishing progress in operation and in earning power.

Southern Pacific is this year eclipsing all previous records; indeed it stands out conspicuously among the railroads of the country with its continued large increases in earnings.

If Southern Pacific's net earnings should continue to gain at the same rate for the last six months of 1917 as they did for the first six months, the road would be able to show surplus equivalent to nearly \$20 a share on the \$272,800,000 outstanding stock by Dec. 31 next. This would compare with 12.63 per cent earned on the same amount of stock to Dec. 31 last.

Even if earnings do not continue at the present rate of gain nothing will apparently prevent Southern Pacific from showing a much larger share balance than last year. The increase in net for the first six months is equal to more than 3 per cent on the stock.

Gross in June showed another large increase of more than \$2,500,000, following a gain of nearly \$2,700,000 in May. For the six months ended June 30 gross increased more than \$18,473,000, or more than 25 per cent.

An equally satisfactory showing has been made with respect to net earnings in spite of the rise in cost of labor, fuel and materials. This shows that Southern Pacific has obtained economies of operation in other directions. It has had an enormous increase of traffic and it has been able to handle it efficiently and profitably.

Net earnings in June increased nearly \$1,200,000 following a gain of over \$850,000 in May. For the six months ended June 30 net earnings increased more than \$8,400,000, or 41 per cent in connection with earnings it should be remembered that the second half year is normally considerably the heavier six months.

Big earnings for a railroad stock, however, do not excite much enthusiasm in the stock market in these times. Southern Pacific, in comparison with some other railroad stocks has not sold at prices warranted by its earnings and prospects. Around 93 it yields 6.4 per cent on the investment.

SAVAGE ARMS CO. IS PROSPERING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No definite action has yet been taken on recommendation of machine gun board that the War Department purchase 26,000 Lewis machine guns, and there is some doubt whether the entire order, if decided upon, would be placed immediately.

Savage Arms Company, which manufactures the Lewis gun, already has orders for over 10,000 for Army, Navy and Aviation Corps. These orders will keep it busy until end of the current year, at least. It is already turning out these guns, after adjusting its machinery from British to American caliber.

On account of delay consequent to these adjustments, quarterly reports to be published shortly, will show a considerable falling off from first quarter of the year, when net for common stock, after liberal reserve appropriations, was equivalent to \$14.15 a share. However, with operations again in swing, earnings should show a decided recovery in current months' period. Plant extensions recently decided on should further improve earnings when completed.

The plant at Sharon, Pa., which also is being extended, is booked up to close of next year with orders for both munitions and commercial products.

FRISCO ROAD'S YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, the new organization, reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, compared with reports of the former company as follows:

	Year ended: Dec. 31, 1916	June 30, 1916	June 30, 1915
Tot. rev.	\$58,119,999	\$48,480,880	\$43,974,572
Net op. rev.	17,473,220	15,827,621	13,135,534
Net op. rev. 1916	15,280,126	13,432,304	11,098,924
Gross inc.	15,781,862	14,181,327	11,670,787
Int. rts. ex.	14,088,420	12,700,237	12,955,439
Surplus	\$1,693,442	1,481,090	1,284,572

*Allowing for 6 per cent dividend requirements on \$7,500,000 preferred, the balance is equivalent to \$2.47 a share on \$50,447,026 common outstanding.

TAMISCO OIL SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declared exports of crude oil and petroleum products from Tampico consular district to the United States in June were 2,719,520 barrels. The movement from Tampico was 2,041,944 barrels, and from Tuxtepec 677,576 barrels. Shipments to points other than United States were 821,776 barrels, making gross shipments 3,541,220.

WOOL MARKET MORE ACTIVE

Uncertainty of Trade Relieved Because of No Reference to Staple in Food Bill as It Now Stands—Prices May Break

Specially Reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The local wool market presents a more active appearance possibly due in part to the omission in the food bill as at present drawn up of any clause referring to wool. This has relieved the existing uncertainty for the time being. The trade is at the moment much interested in the Government purchased wools now in the hands of Brown & Adams of Boston and under the direct supervision of Jacob F. Brown from whom prices may be obtained. If, as it has been said, the price on fine Cape wools suitable for manufacturing purposes is to be \$1.50, practically 10 cents below present market levels, the question arises as to whether the market price will adjust itself to this new level, or go even lower still, which is not at all unlikely, or remain at present quotations. The only factor, it would seem, that would keep local prices as they are is scarcity of the raw material. The fact that manufacturers are not obliged to buy their wools from the particular source named above might easily cause a break in the market quotations of today. Another week will undoubtedly determine the trend of affairs.

At a meeting of the Jobbers Association of Dress Goods Buyers held last week, Edw. F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, said that in his opinion the market was up to stay and that permanent high values were likely to be maintained, owing to a shortage of labor and the well-known shortage in the raw material market.

There seems to be no element of speculation evident. Scoured wools are not in demand. Worsted wools are receiving more attention than heretofore. Clothing wools are at present quiet. Sales for the week of both foreign and domestic wools total between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds. Territory wools are well sold up, but there are some fleece wools still selling at from \$1.65 to \$1.70, clean basis. Shearing is in full progress in Southern Wyoming now, the lateness being due to the severe weather experienced there. In many other sections of Wyoming clips have been selling well at from 50¢ to 60¢ cents a pound for large sized clips and one very large clip is reported to have changed hands at 60¢ cents, an exceedingly high figure for this section.

The Government is still anxiously awaiting returns from some dealers of wools on hand the first of this month, and it is to be hoped that those who have not already fulfilled requirements will do so at once. Prompt cooperation with the Government has been the watchword of Boston dealers thus far.

More interest is being evidenced in the men's wear and women's wear markets and several openings for 1918 are being held. One concern announces openings of fancy worsteds and manipulated fabrics for the spring of 1918. Another firm announces that all orders are subject to cancellation, since the firm itself is subject to the requirements of the Government. The American Woolen Company's departments 1 and 2 will open a few lines of spring fabrics this week. On Monday one firm opened lines of fancy wools for the spring season of 1918, prices being about double quotations for last year.

The Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers condemns the cancellation of civilian orders by mills or the postponement of delivery of them, unless absolutely required by Government needs so to do, and it also refuses to support members against complaints by the trade, unless there is proof to the satisfaction of the executive committee that commitments to the Government justify the action.

An auction sale will be held in Canada during the week of Aug. 5, when a large part of the western wool clips will be offered. The trend of the market in that country is slightly upward, so that there is a very firm feeling throughout.

Since the local market is a fairly uncertain quantity at present, those who go cautiously, buying where they see a good outlet for selling and do not overstock, would seem to be the best off.

Further Government orders seem to depend on the rapidity with which present orders are taken care of by mills now at work on such orders. Texas and California wools have sold fairly well for the week, prices received being as follows: For fine 12 months, around \$1.65 or more, while for fine eight months wools \$1.45 to \$1.50 was received.

Growers who have been holding their clips in an endeavor to get higher prices than are now current have been urged by local associations in some cases to sell now at present market quotations, as these factors feel it is almost useless to hold out for higher than the market price of today. The fact that so many of the eastern buyers who have been in the West are now at home shows that they do not intend to do further business to any great extent with the growers while such prices exist.

BUTLER BROS. NEW STOCK

CHICAGO, Ill.—The directors of Butler Bros. have voted to increase the stock from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 giving the stockholders the right to subscribe to the extent of one-third of their present holdings at par.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER HAS A RECORD YEAR

Company Realizes Largest Net Profits Since Its Establishment—Next Best Was 1916

American Hide & Leather Company, in its fiscal year to June 30, realized the largest amount of net profits of any year in the 17 since it has been established.

It is expected that the final figures will show a balance for the \$13,000,000 preferred of more than \$1,700,000, a sum of more than 13 per cent on the senior issue. The next best year that American Hide has ever enjoyed was in 1916, when the balance for the preferred amounted to \$1,643,266, or 12.64 per cent. In two years American Hide has earned a preferred stock balance of about 26 per cent, equal to nearly 50 per cent on the current selling price of the shares. This sounds very good, but there is another side to the story which deserves consideration. A year ago on June 30 American Hide was borrowing no money at all from the banks. It had enjoyed some war orders during the 1916 year. They had swelled gross, had represented a good profit and worked out into cash very quickly.

On June 30 this year American Hide was borrowing from the banks some \$3,800,000, representing larger inventories of hides, skins and finished leather and a slower collection account. This \$3,800,000 of bank loans is a bit more than the outstanding total of bonds.

American Hide is doing a very large gross business. For the past two months its gross has been running at the rate of fully \$25,000,000 a year. In 1914 gross sales were only \$17,759,000. The higher price level accounts for a great deal of this difference, but in terms of working capital the effect is the same.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—J. J. Saul; U. S. Baltimore—S. P. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—M. Ellison; U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex St. Chicago—J. A. Ackersburg of A. M. Rothchild & Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Chicago—Phil Karl and Walter Finn of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati, Ohio—G. Vozzo; U. S. Cincinnati, Ohio—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Cleveland, Ohio—Max Krohnhold; U. S. Cleveland, Ohio—G. A. Leatherburg of Leatherburg Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Dallas, Tex.—K. Kahn of Leon Kahn Shoe Co.; Essex.

Dallas, Tex.—J. Zasser; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk of Volk Bros.; Copley-Plaza.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S. Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro & Co.; Thorn.

Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; 215 Essex St. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

Minneapolis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S. New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.

New York—E. P. Weaver and E. Clauson of Howell & Campbell; 181 Essex St. New York—W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Pittsfield, Mass.—A. C. Cumming; U. S. Portland, Ore.—G. H. Hellegren; U. S. Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause; U. S. Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Porto Rico—Pedro Fullana; U. S. San Antonio, Tex.—L. Cristol; U. S. San Francisco—B. Katschinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.

San Francisco—Paul Tieburg; U. S. San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.

Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery. St. Joseph, Mo.—C. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

St. Louis—Jacob Rosenberg of Riverside Shoe Co.; U. S. Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. and George Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Wichita, Kans.—P. H. Pelley; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 165 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Decline from	Mo	ago
Highest grade rails	89.10	14	01 3.85
Second grade rails	84.79	01	61 4.64
Public utility bonds	90.87	03	10 4.36
Industrial bonds	96.22	05	32 13.23
Combined average	90.24	02	02 3.56

*Advance.

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY

Operating results of the Appalachian Power Company for 12 months ended May 31 show gross earnings of \$843,727, an increase of 18.5 per cent over the preceding year, and net earnings of \$478,887, being an increase in net earnings of 22.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding period ended May 31, 1916.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$40,150,671	\$27,031,817
Balances	10,728,639	2,896,021

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance today, \$33,226.

ENGLISH COTTON CONTROL BOARD

This Course Taken as Solution to the Situation Brought About by a Shortage of Supplies—To Curb Wild Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England, June 30.—A Control Board has been set up for the cotton trade. This is the solution of the critical situation created by the shortage of supplies and the consequent great rise in prices, and it was arrived at unanimously by a conference fully representative of the trade interests.

The conference was presided over by Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, who stated that, unless wild speculation were prevented, the trade could not be carried on. The board will have power to direct the disposal of the entire supply of raw cotton. Its way over the industry will be autocratic. It is composed of 10 representatives of the cotton trade and two of the Board of Trade—Lord Colwyn, of the firm of Joshua Smith Ltd., Manchester, and Prof. S. J. Chapman, professor of political economy and dean of the faculty of commerce in Manchester University. Its headquarters are in Manchester.

The effect of the new régime was immediately felt. Yesterday spinners went to Liverpool, where the market had that day been reopened after trading in futures had been closed down for nine days. They did no business. On their arrival they found that, under an Order-in-Council, no member of the exchange could sell spot cotton unless the buyer had a license. The prospective buyers had no licenses, so all they could do was to return home. The order, of which they had not been aware, reads as follows:

"1. A person shall not, without license (general or special) granted by or under the authority of the Board of Trade, nor otherwise than in accordance with the conditions, if any, subject to which such a license is granted, purchase any raw cotton, and a person shall not sell or offer to sell raw cotton to any person except the holder of such a license, nor to the holder of such a license otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid. The conditions imposed by the Board of Trade may include conditions as to maximum price, provided that any price so fixed shall not apply to the sale of any particular parcel of raw cotton by a person who had previously entered into a contract for the purchase thereof so as to reduce the selling price of that parcel below the cost incurred by that person in purchasing the cotton and bringing it to the United Kingdom, together with such margin to cover incidental expenses and profit as the Board of Trade may think reasonable."

"2. All importers and dealers in raw cotton and cotton spinners shall comply with any general or special directions which may be given by or under the authority of the Board of Trade as to the sale, delivery, disposal, or use of raw cotton."

"3. Infringements of this order are summary offenses subject to penalties under

PORTO RICO DRY VOTE SURPRISE

Prohibitionists Did Not Expect
Such Complete Victory—Bot-
tle Emblem of Antis May
Have Affected Result

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Nobody for prohibition but the people. This, in substance, seems to be the final analysis of this week's referendum on prohibition, the first question ever submitted to the electors for decision, and which, because of the very large prohibition majority, has very much overshadowed other details of the general election with the possible exception of the large gains made by the Socialists. The official count of the ballots may change slightly the first figures, which show approximately 100,000 favoring prohibition and 61,000 against.

The outcome of the vote has been almost as great a surprise to the prohibitionists as to their opponents on account of the big majority. Even the most helpful of the dry leaders did not at any time expect a victory carried by such a margin, while it may be said that until the returns commenced to come in election night the anti-prohibitionists were absolutely confident they would win.

All of the causes leading up to the returns probably will never be known or agreed upon by every one, but on the surface, at least, and aside from any of the fundamental questions involved, the anti-prohibitionists now admit they were considerably handicapped by the official emblem which appeared on the referendum ballots. An act of the Legislature, providing for the election, specified that the emblem of the prohibitionists should be the coconut, and that of the anti-prohibitionists the bottle. At the time the emblems were adopted little attention was paid to them and it is not believed that any one even suspected that this choice of emblems might play a part in the election. The prohibitionists were not then organized for the campaign that was to follow and neither were their opponents. Votes for prohibition were indicated by a mark under the coconut, those opposed under the bottle.

Coco-de-agua, the water in the half-developed coconut, is one of the favorite drinks of the country. Those who do not drink liquor in any form are fond of the coco-de-agua, while it is considered particularly cooling and soothing. There was a big appeal to the coco. The bottle, perhaps no less popular and probably less frequently exposed for sale, didn't look good in the anti-prohibition advertising which was carried in the newspapers before election day, and evidently it did not have as strong an appeal on the official ballot as did the coco.

There are a good many people who pretend to know the workings of the Porto Rican mind who now say that had the anti-prohibitionists used a stalk of sugar cane as their emblem that the result would have been reversed. The sugar cane, they argue, because it is the source of rum, would have been just as appropriate and would have had a stronger appeal.

However, the prohibitionists themselves assert that there is nothing back of the vote except the expressed will of the people, although they admit they were fortunate in the emblem selected to represent their cause. With any other emblems the result would have been very much the same, they contend.

But the actual vote substantiates the feeling among the people as discovered last April by J. Ruiz Soler who, after spending two weeks studying conditions in the island, resigned as head of the anti-prohibition committee on the ground that the overwhelming majority of the people were so strongly in favor of prohibition that it would be useless to make a campaign. He found, he told other members of the committee, that the people looked upon prohibition as a moral issue and refused to consider the economic or revenue side of the question.

This sentiment was believed to have changed considerably during the past two months for a new anti-prohibition committee was formed and went actively to work on their campaign. It was through the efforts of this committee that petitions were obtained to have the question submitted to a referendum. Charges have been made by the prohibitionists that signatures for these petitions were bought and that there was evidence that large sums of money were to be used in the election. Plans to present evidence of fraud to the attorney-general for prosecution have now been dropped by the prohibitionists.

Large prohibition majorities came from all sections of the island and from all parties. The Socialist Party was the only party that recognized the prohibition campaign officially and of the 24,000 votes cast by Socialists, it is believed that almost 100 per cent also went for prohibition.

Every large town in the island gave a dry majority. San Juan voted prohibition more than two to one, while Caguas, where there are many unlicensed tobacco workers, the votes under the coconut were 23,797 and 202 under the bottle. Toa Alta, an inland town, voted 1115 for the coconut and 68 for the bottle. San Sebastian, the strongest anti-prohibition stronghold, voted 576 under the coco and 3216 under the bottle.

As a result of the election Porto Rico does not become dry but will remain dry after March 2, 1918. By the Jones Act Congress provided that the island would become dry on that date unless at the general election a majority of the qualified electors voted to repeal that section of the law.

There is some uncertainty whether the question may again be voted on. The law provides that "at any general election within five years after the

approval of this act this provision may, upon petition of not less than 10 per cent of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to the qualified electors of Porto Rico, and if a majority of all the qualified electors voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect."

There is considerable difference of opinion whether the wording "any general election" means any one election or at all general elections to be held during the five years following the approval of the act. There will be another general election in 1920, and should the question not be raised again at that time Congress would have to change the law before Porto Rico could again vote on the question. Just at present the anti-prohibitionists have not recovered sufficiently to consider the possibilities of 1920.

SALE OF FRENCH CITIZENS' GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The press publishes a note issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has been handed to the German Government through the intermediary of the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin. It relates to the liquidation of French possessions in Germany, in the occupied territories and in Alsace-Lorraine. The note is as follows: Referring to its note of Sept. 28, 1916, the Government of the Republic declares that it considers as null and void the liquidation measures which have been ordered by the German authorities concerning the possessions belonging to private individuals of French nationality in Germany, in occupied territory and in Alsace-Lorraine. The French Government energetically protests against the German endeavor to represent these liquidations as reprisals against France in a few cases. These sales have been authorized by the tribunals after the most careful consideration and only to facilitate the necessary payment of debts. Similar action has been taken in Germany in analogous cases. The liquidations which have now been imposed are of quite a different nature; they have taken place by order of the administrative authorities in cases where there were no debts to be paid, and for political reasons. They are consequently of the nature of a regular spoliation. If the French Government had thought, that in conditions of strict reciprocity, examinations might have taken place after the war, of certain facts of which it might have received notice touching the sale of enemy goods on the demand of creditors, it will be compelled to abandon this intention, owing to the liquidation of French property in conditions which make all comparison impossible between the two systems of administration of enemy goods.

The Republican Government considers that it is called upon particularly to denounce the painful character of the systematic dispersal and the sale by auction of the furniture, objects d'art, and historical souvenirs, value often more for family reasons than from any intrinsic worth. If the Imperial Government should carry out the intention which it officially announces in this connection, nothing will in the future be able to efface the impression produced by such sales. The Imperial Government, by taking this responsibility, will suffer the consequence of the frame of mind which it will create. This proclamation will be brought to the knowledge of all the allied governments and those of neutral countries. It is necessary that strangers, who might become the purchasers of such goods liquidated by the German authorities, should know that France considers these liquidations as null and void and as invalidating all subsequent sales. This declaration of intention, in the eyes of French law, will result from a bill which has just been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and is shortly to be passed by the Senate.

OKLAHOMA CITIZENS URGED TO BUY COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The slogan "Buy Your Coal Now" is being put forward by many of the coal operators and dealers in Oklahoma. The people are being warned that there may be a serious shortage of this commodity next winter because of various conditions arising from the war.

Some of the dealers of Oklahoma are inclined to view this campaign as prompted by a form of war hysteria. They say there is an abnormal fear that the demands for railroad equipment and coal, expected to be made by the Federal Government, will paralyze private purchases and movement of this commodity.

They also intimate that a desire on the part of some of the operators to get rid of as much coal as possible before the threatened danger of Government control or reduction in the selling price looms on the horizon, is prompting some of the interests involved to get behind the "Buy Your Coal Now" movement. One big wholesaler and producer of coal, whose mines furnish nearly one-fourth the output of the State, expresses the view that no serious coal famine is threatened at this time.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn.—Prof. Harry Clark, LL. D., of the University of Tennessee, will deliver the commencement address for the summer class at Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., on Thursday, Aug. 2. These exercises will mark the close of the sixth annual summer quarter conducted by the university.

ACTIVITY FOR MISSIONS URGED

Call for Increased Effort in Overseas Lands Is Made by Committee Representing Conference of North America

A call for persistent and increased missionary effort in overseas lands is issued by the committee of reference and counsel, representing the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, in a letter sent to all the mission boards in the United States and Canada. The communication calls attention to the growth of religious movements in times of great stress and national struggle and advocates the multiplication rather than the diminishing of missionary activity during the war with Germany. The letter says:

"The church at home and abroad is confronted by a challenge and an opportunity never exceeded. Some are counseling hesitation and even the curtailment of effort and offerings, upon the plea that the State should now command all the resources of men and of money.

"Representing the mission organizations and forces of North America, the committee of reference and counsel, through its officers, hereby appeals to the Christian missionary organizations and constituencies of America as well as to every individual disciple of Jesus Christ.

"We recognize that, the spirit of patriotism, calling for supreme sacrifice in the interest of righteousness and of country, must not be discouraged and that the cry of distressed humanity cannot be ignored. While some missionary boards are not contemplating special and untried undertakings or planning the erection of buildings not immediately necessary, we cannot escape from the conviction that this period of war, with all its exacting demands may be the supreme hour for undertaking new and daring enterprises for Christ and the church.

"We would call attention anew to the significant fact that the large missionary enterprises had their origin in times of the greatest national and international upheavals. The missionary societies of Great Britain were launched while Europe was rent asunder by the Napoleonic wars and the first missionaries sent abroad from the United States began their work during the War of 1812. At the time of the American Civil War new foreign missionary organizations sprang into being and the old boards experienced signal expansion. In the history of the church, widespread disorder and physical suffering and need have incited to greater devotion and sacrifice.

"We are also faced to face with the startling fact that the work of more than 2000 Teuton missionaries has become disrupted and is in danger of dissolution whereby some 700,000 followers of Christ in pagan lands may be left as sheep without a shepherd. This throws an immediate and enormous responsibility upon the Christians of England and North America to conserve the devotion and sacrifice which German missionaries have given to building up Christian communities and institutions. England is heroically assuming a large share of the burden; we of America must not hold back.

"The Asiatic and African races are undergoing sweeping transformations in their thinking, their relations to the nations of the West, and in their religious conceptions. They have been fighting the white man's war, shoulder to shoulder with Europeans and upon a plane of equality. Dependent peoples who are now sharing in this conflict, cannot return to former positions of contented subjection.

"China and Japan have held the balance of power in Eastern Asia constituting a new and significant relation to the Western nations. Already the Far East is seething with a new national and international life for which she is seeking a substantial religious foundation.

"These conditions demand, while the situation is plastic, the concentration of the unifying forces of Christendom. Today the great majority of these people are more accessible, and even more eager for Christian missions than they have ever been before in all the history of modern missions. These conditions cannot be expected indefinitely to continue.

"The foreign missionaries, with their prestige, their institutions already established, and with their message of comfort, hope and regeneration, hold a position unique in history and pregnant with assurances of universal international good order and brotherhood and permanent peace for the world. Foreign missionaries can now render a genuine patriotic and national service, both to the country from which they come and the country in which they serve. Thoughtful people have come to realize, what men eminent in statecraft are beginning to affirm, that foreign missions have been an effective force for breaking down barriers between East and West. It is clear that foreign missionaries are true soldiers of the better order which is to bind the world together after the war. They are quite as important to America as her Army or her Navy. By serving the world most effectively they also greatly serve the State.

"We therefore call upon all who love their country, who long and pray for universal brotherhood and for an abiding peace among nations, who hope to see the principles taught by Jesus Christ become the principles underlying all human society and ruling the national life of the world; to regard no effort too exhausting and no sacrifice too great in the fullest utilization of all missionary agencies and for the completest possible mobilization of the forces of the Christian church for the redemption of the world.

"To this end we implore sincere prayer and united intercession, coupled with unstinted sacrificial giving."

AVIATION PLANS TO BE HASTENED

Official Disapproval of Proposed Separate Departmental Control May Be Heeded—Board Supervision Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the signing by President Wilson on Tuesday of the bill to appropriate \$640,000,000 for construction of war aeroplanes, it became known that several members of Congress are at work preparing a bill for the purpose of speeding up production of the new aircraft. In view of the recent experiences of the Government, showing what is believed to be a tendency to delay the program all along the line, these members feel that no stone should be left unturned that would add to efficiency and expedition in the matter of building the great fleet of battleplanes, which are to be dispatched to the European front.

Both Secretaries Baker and Daniels have gone on record as strongly opposed to the creation of a separate department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Aeronautics. This plan was proposed in the Sheppard-Hulbert bill, which hearings have been held in the Senate and House. It calls for a new Cabinet officer, to have charge of the entire aeronautic activities of the United States, both during the war and after peace comes.

Leaders at the Capitol are disposed to yield to the views of the secretaries, yet they express doubt about the present Government agencies being able to handle the aircraft branch of the Government as effectively as would a new and independent organization, an organization, however, having close relationship with the War and Navy Departments, and other departments interested in the rapid development of the aeroplanes.

It is pointed out that England had had to concentrate its air service in an independent board, finding greater efficiency and effectiveness in the field from thus coordinating the various arms of the service. Previously the army had had its aeronautic activities quite separately from those of the navy.

Those sponsoring some similar arrangement for the United States intend to have their bill before Senate and House inside of a week, and they predict its speedy enactment. They contend it will be an indispensable adjunct to the great appropriation bill, just made law, which is the starting point for the United States' participation in the aerial battles which experts declare will be one of the most decided features of the war. In the meantime, the work of building the first of the air fleet has been started in the United States. The actual designs of the craft are being kept a profound secret, so that the enemy may not benefit from advance knowledge of this character. It has been reported that the United States craft are to be modeled upon the French designs, constructed as the result of months of rigorous tests in the center of the fray. While those in a position to know these plans without the details, it is pointed out that the new machine to be sent across the Atlantic may be a revelation to the public. At any rate, it is certain that no effort is to be spared in turning out the best possible type of craft for the severe task they will be called upon to perform.

Aviation Plans Hampered
Chairman Coffin of Aircraft Board Blames the I. W. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, says that the Industrial Workers of the World, operating in the great spruce forests of the Northwest, are greatly hampering the aviation program of the United States and its allies. The signature of the President which has been attached to the aviation bill is thus nullified by traitors.

"Not a wheel is turning in the spruce saw mills and not a foot of spruce in the forests from which we get our supply is being cut," said Mr. Coffin.

"We cannot make public the name of a single factory where our standardized battle planes or our airplane engines will be turned out, because if we do the I. W. W. will get into that plant and tie it up. That organization is the greatest handicap to our whole air program, now that we have got it safely through Congress.

"It is my belief and the belief of many others responsible for the war preparations of the United States that Germany is furnishing the money for all the present activities of the I. W. W. It is Germany's money that is tying us up in the spruce forests and sawmills. It is German money that is threatening us in the automobile and airplane factories, in our mills and our mines where our supplies should be turned out at a daily increasing rate.

"It is to me," he continued, "as though the time has arrived for us to take strong steps to stamp out this particular form of treason."

ARMY SERVICE BILL ADOPTED

Canadian House of Commons Passes Conscription Measure by 102 to 44—More Liberal Aid—Sir W. Laurier Speaks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Military Service Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons Tuesday afternoon by a vote of 102 in favor of the bill and 44 against, or a majority of 58 in favor of conscription. It must be remembered that the House is far from up to its full strength, a number of members being on active service, a number of seats also being vacant.

The bill was not allowed to leave the Lower Chamber without a couple more very strong speeches, one being by Mr. J. G. Turfitt, the Liberal member for Assiniboia, who has lost a son at the front, and the other by the French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Before business was really reached, there were a couple of personal explanations by Liberals, who have broken from their leader, in regard to the Liberal caucus at Toronto last Friday.

Mr. F. F. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, made the following statement:

"There seems to be some misunderstanding as to my position in certain matters. I desire to detain the House but a few moments for the reason that I wish to refer to the report of the meeting of Liberal members of this House from Ontario and Federal Liberal candidates from Ontario held in Toronto on Friday last.

"The report states that certain conclusions were arrived at by the meeting as set out in the issue of the Globe, July 21 last. It further goes on to say that the Ontario Federal Liberal members and candidates in the field, after earnest consideration, came to those conclusions unanimously.

"Let me say to this House and to the country that I do not agree with those conclusions, and stated my position at the meeting. I stand exactly where I stood when I spoke on the second reading of the military service bill.

"I am a Conscriptionist Liberal, with all that implies, believing that it is the only way for Canada properly to prosecute her part in this war. I stand where I have stood for months past, and I believe, notwithstanding my regret expressed in this House the other evening, that it is seemingly impossible, that the affairs of this country today demand a national government, if it can be formed on a proper basis for the administration of them.

Let me say that I am speaking for no other person or persons who attend that meeting but for myself alone, and I propose to follow my line of conviction and conduct as vigorously in the future as I have in the past, and I expressed these sentiments at the meeting referred to."

Following Mr. Pardee, Mr. Hugh Guthrie also repudiated the report of the Toronto convention and said that he had not changed his views. He hoped that a greater majority than ever would be rolled up for the third reading.

Mr. Turfitt, who said that he was not in the House on the second reading of the bill, thought he should make a statement as he was breaking with his leader. He said he was only standing behind the policy of the Liberal Party as it was enunciated at the outbreak of the war that they were in the war to the last dollar and the last man. He was opposed to a referendum, first, because it would not get them anywhere, and second, that it would have been beaten before the vote was taken. It would have been voted against by all the slackers, foreigners and those opposed to the war. He had supported the Liberal Party for 43 years, and he hated to break with his party. He was still a Liberal, but he was going to support any government which was out to win this war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a strong speech covered much the same ground as he did on the occasion of the second reading. He again pointed out the dangers which in his opinion would follow the carrying out of the act.

Disunion and disruption must follow and it would rend and tear this country to the very roots of confederation. He stigmatized the measure as nefarious and dangerous. Regarding as he did, conscription as the apple of discord, he could not accept the offer of a coalition government and he thought that the offer of a union government should have been made to him by the Premier before the latter had decided on the conscription measure. He opposed the bill because of its spirit of coercion, because it was contrary to the spirit of democracy and because it had within it the seeds of discord and disruption.

In an editorial on "Canada and the War," the Toronto Globe, the chief Liberal organ in Canada, says this morning:

"The formation of a government opposed to conscription would be a proof that the majority of Canadians were war weary, and would be so interpreted in every country in the world. Germany included. It would be a signal to every man who has hitherto dodged his duty to continue in the path of safety first. It would bring down of Canada the reproach of every nation fighting for the great cause. It would tarnish or efface the glorious chapter written with her bravest blood. These are considerations which should weigh upon the mind and conscience of every voter and of every candidate.

"As for itself, the Globe will oppose the election of any man who does not uphold the principle of compulsory military service and who would vote in Parliament for the creation of an anticonscription ministry."

COTTON SEED MEN TO AID THE GOVERNMENT

Cooperation Promised in the Conservation of All Products of the Mills—Supplies Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—One of the good results of the recent meeting of the Interstate Cotton Crushers Association, held in Memphis, was the tender of the mills and holdings of the 1200 members to President Wilson and H. C. Hoover, during the war period. Another outgrowth of the deliberations in Memphis was the organization of the National Cottonseed Products Council, of which Fielding Wallace of Augusta, Ga., was elected president. The work of this association will be to cooperate with Food Commissioner Hoover in the conservation of all products of the cottonseed mills, and to furnish the Government with statistics as to the supplies that may be relied upon.

Every cottonseed product is regarded as important in the present emergency. From the oil, food, fats and margarine are made, the meal is used for animal food and the lint and cotton are important factors in the manufacture of munitions. From figures furnished by the council, "the food and feed value of a crop of 11,500,000 bales is estimated at \$360,000,000." It is the purpose of the members of the association to take every precaution against waste.

The publicity bureau of the organization has been moved from Dallas, Tex., to Memphis, partly on account of the latter's accessibility, and also because Memphis has more individual members and more presses in operation than any other city. Each of the 10 states represented will have its advisory committee, which will cooperate with the main association.

"SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the House of Commons on Friday, the consideration of a resolution providing for the creation of a "soldier settlement board" was taken up. It provides for the establishment of a board to consist of three commissioners who shall reserve lands in various parts of Canada which shall be granted in no greater than 160-acre farms, to any person who has served in the British expeditionary force, or to that of any of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire, or to the widows of men who have fallen in active service. Provision is also made for the loaning to each such person, an amount not exceeding \$2500 for agricultural purposes, the money to be expended under the supervision of the board. Objection came from the opposition side of the House, to the payment of five per cent interest by the returned soldiers or sailors. The resolution was eventually carried.

BRITISH GET MANY RECRUITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, in charge of British recruiting in the United States, said, before leaving for Chicago and a trip through the West, that the work of his mission already had resulted in the enlistment of more than 4800 British subjects, of whom 3800 had been sent to Canada.

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PITTSBURGH TO MINE ITS COAL

City Council Finds Better Prospect in Excavating for Itself Than in Paying Prices That Are Asked by the Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For several months the city of Pittsburgh has been wrestling with the problem of whether it should pay the prevailing price for the thousands of tons of coal necessary to operate the city's pumping plants and other buildings, or mine its own coal. The council has decided that, as it has made tests under park property and of other land the city owns and finds that there are veins of coal underlying them, it would be cheaper to mine its own coal than submit to paying the increased cost.

So the indications are that the city will be engaged in the coal business and if the fortunes of war do not cause a big drop in the price of coal, following the ending of hostilities, Pittsburgh may still be the gainer by this action. It will cost about \$100,000 to equip property for mining purposes. It is figured, however, that with the coal in the hills, the city can engage in the business and dispose of the fuel to advantage, if it is not able to use all of it, and thus not only effect a saving in its own fuel supply but derive an income. The extent of the city's activities in this direction will therefore be awaited with interest.

The coal companies would not lower their price for the city thus far has refused to yield to them.

PORTO RICAN NEGRO LABOR FOR SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Importation of 50,000 laborers, mostly Negroes, from Porto Rico, for railroad track work in northern central and southern states is being asked by the American Railway Association, according to reports among railroad agents and officials in New Orleans. Importation of this labor would not violate the Burnett Act, it is contended, because Porto Rico is a territory of the United States. Indeed, the plan to bring in this labor is due to the barrier which the Burnett act has set up against the importation of Mexican labor for track work in the southwest, making the alternative to take workmen from the farms, where the labor shortage, due to the Negro exodus, already is serious.

GOVERNMENT HELPS FARMERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The provincial Government with the view to assisting the farmers of the Province in their harvesting work has decided to give all civil servants who desire to work in the harvesting fields leave of absence for that purpose. They will draw pay while away from their office duties. In the spring the same policy was adopted but it was not taken advantage of to any great extent.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

SENATOR ROOT AND PAN-AMERICANISM

"Latin-America and the United States." Addressed by Elihu Root. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London. \$2.50 net.

This latest volume to be published in the definite series which the Hon. Elihu Root is putting out, via the editorial sponsorship of his friends and admirers, Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott, is the record of one of the finest chapters in the story of the statesman's career. His "only client was his country" in the service he rendered to promote Pan-Americanism; and if the sentiments anent democracy, the right of the people to rule, the futility of trying to impose authority from above, and the good will of the United States toward all its sister republics in the Americas, which he expressed in speaking to Brazilians, Chileans, Uruguayans and Peruvians, are his real sentiments as an American jurist and shaper of national foreign policy, then during his present historic visit to Petrograd he has had a comparatively easy task in sympathizing with the dominant forces of the new Russia.

To be sure, it is not always easy to reconcile his impeccable, verbal allegiance to the fundamentals of real popular rule, as he voiced it to the statesmen and lawmakers of South America on his memorable tour in 1906, with his fulsome flattery of President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico, a year later, when he said—virtually to the face of the latter—that "he was one of the great men to be held up for the hero worship of mankind," and that "it has seemed to me that of all the men now living, Porfirio Diaz of Mexico is best worth seeing." Mr. Root's speeches in Mexico, reported in this volume, stress the industrial and material development of Mexico under Diaz much more than they do the political and ethical achievements of the Mexican democracy. Like most American leaders at Washington in his day of personal and Republican Party ascendancy Mr. Root either ignored or was ignorant of the seething economic and political revolt that Diaz and his crowd were provoking by their "cordial" relations with capitalism in Europe and in the United States. One wonders whether in 1917, in the light of events in Mexico since Diaz fled to Europe and Madero was assassinated, Mr. Root would still insist that Diaz was worthy of general hero-worship; and say it because though "neither poet, musician nor Mexican" he (Root) was an "American who loves justice and liberty and hopes to see their reign among mankind progress and strengthen and become perpetual."

This was a case where Homer nodded. For the general message which Secretary Root uttered as he went from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, to Buenos Aires, to Santiago, to Lima and to Panama City and was feted as no other citizen of the United States had been before or has since, there can be only high praise. This applies both to the content and the form. Read in the light of contemporary Armageddon and the effect which the war of 1914-19—has had upon Pan-Americanism, the speeches of welcome from statesmen as eminent as jurists as the Brazilian, Ruy Barbosa, and the Argentine publicist, Luis M. Drago, and also Mr. Root's own words, often sound antiquated and unreal, especially in their assumption as to the exemption of the Americas from any responsibility for Europe's bellicosity or the results that might follow such belligerency. On the other hand, if either he or his hosts will run over the record as it is set down in this volume they will see that on the broader issues of civilization which post-war constructive diplomacy must redefine and enforce, both he and they during this memorable tour said much that has permanent value; and that has contributed to bind Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and all the other republics, save the Argentine Republic, to the United States in 1917 than ever was supposed possible in 1906. The new temper of unity is not wholly based on economic needs and military exigencies. Some of it is due to just sincere comparison of views as went on during the Root tour of 1906 and as has been fostered continuously by the Pan-American Union.

Not the least interesting by-product of these addresses is the tribute paid by Mr. Root and several of the South Americans to the foresight, insight and real greatness of James G. Blaine in his policy of Pan-Americanism, urged by him as lawmaker, but especially as Secretary of State. He was somewhat ahead of his time, as far as popular support went; but the Americas have now caught up to him; and henceforth he will get the credit which a generation fast passing off the scene was unwilling to give, partly because of blinding factional and partisan disputes over other parts of his record.

Of course, as soon as Mr. Root returned to the United States from the tour of the southern republics he was in demand as a speaker; and not the least valuable section of this book is the report of speeches made by him to important gatherings of Latin-American diplomats in Washington, to the Pan-American Union when it laid the corner stone of the palace it now uses in Washington, and to important conferences of leaders in commerce and manufacture. He had seen much to open his eyes to the future of Pan-American trade as well as the right ideas Pan-American diplomacy should follow. He realized the mistakes of the national policy as to a merchant marine, lack of banking facilities in the southern republics, and a trading method deficient in courtesy and sagacious study of the consumer's point of view. To his countrymen he told the truths they needed to hear. Some

of them took root and blossomed ere the war in Europe began. It is only now that some of the other advice he gave has begun to seem wholly wise.

SIR WILLIAM MARKBY AS SEEN BY HIS WIFE

"Memories of Sir William Markby, K. C. 1. E." By his wife. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 6s. 6d. net.

Lady Markby's sketch of her husband's life, which originally was not intended for publication, though fragmentary, is an interesting record of an attractive character whose singleness of purpose had an elevating effect upon those with whom he was associated. Accuracy and independence of thought, zeal for reform tempered by practical wisdom, were marked characteristics of Sir William, whose wide sympathies enabled him to listen with patience to all intelligent points of view.

William Markby's early school days were spent under the tutelage of the great Greek scholar, Dr. Donaldson, and he began his university career in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, when society at Oxford was peculiarly limited in its horizon. Before his association with the university was terminated that horizon had been considerably extended. Failing to obtain the fellowship to which he had looked forward upon taking his degree, he studied for the bar. During the busy years at the bar he became intimate with Chief Justice Erle, and through him with Mrs. Austin, the wife of John Austin of "Jurisprudence" fame. At her house in Paris he met many of the most illustrious Frenchmen of the day. In those days breakfast was a favorite meal for entertaining, and it was at her breakfast table that he met Victor Cousin, Guizot, and Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

Markby's appointment to a judgeship of the high court at Calcutta was followed immediately by his marriage, and Lady Markby tells an amusing story of a visit to Saint-Hilaire when passing through Paris on their way to India. In order to make sure of finding him they called rather early in the morning and Saint-Hilaire, hearing some one in the salon, popped his head through a door and "displayed a face covered with a lather of soap. On seeing visitors he hastily retreated, exclaiming 'Mon Dieu, mon Dieu!'" Soon after he reappeared with a red handkerchief round his neck and unmistakable traces of his shaving operations.

To the discharge of his judicial duties Markby brought acknowledged depth of judgment and width of view, but his interests in India were not confined solely to legal matters. With his sense of justice was coupled a warm sympathy for the best aspirations of the natives of India. He was an enthusiast for education. His desire to improve the education and training of the native lawyers met with much official opposition, but he was fortunate in finding in Lord Northbrook a warm ally and so many of the reforms he advocated were carried into effect.

On resuming his connection with Oxford, as reader in Indian law, he found fuller scope for his educational enthusiasm, and he became an active supporter of schemes for the higher education of women. He was fortunate in the time of his return. Oxford was awakening from its sleep, the heads of the colleges were getting into touch with the intellect of the outside world, and the activities of the university were growing in strength and becoming more varied. When, at the opening of the new century, Sir William resigned his readership, he devoted much of his time to the welcoming of Ruskin College and to the university extension lectures.

The very intimacy of some of Lady Markby's "Memories" adds to the attractiveness of this unassuming volume; they reveal a man who combined practical wisdom with personal charm.

WATER LILIES IN EGYPT

LONDON, England—The quarterly publication, *Ancient Egypt*, is devoted to all matters concerned with the history and archaeology of the land of the Pharaohs, and researches into the life and culture that existed there when what are now ruins were beautiful and complete structures in daily use. Most of the articles that appear under the editorship of Prof. Flinders Petrie are on subjects that seem very abstruse to the general reader, but the one on water lilies that begins the current issue deals with well-known plants about which nearly every one has some information, though generally it is incorrect.

With the help of a colored engraving of the beautiful white and blue water lilies which grew in Egypt in ancient times and are still common there, Dr. Spanton shows that the well-known "lotus flowers" of the stone carvings are not intended to represent the sacred lotus of China and Japan, as has usually been supposed, but flowers very similar to the water lilies that float on the calm water of our northern lakes. The old Egyptians were very fond of flowers and portrayed them not only in their architectural details but in fancy devices and conventional patterns on their walls, in their dresses, fans and sunshades. They even exacted floral contributions from the gardens of tributary nations. "The inherent love of beautiful forms and of drawing was a great force among the Egyptians and made Egypt the birthplace of the world's best ornament." The simplicity and graceful outline of both the water lilies of the Nile doubtless appealed to the taste of these ancient artists, and the reason that the blue one is almost invariably the one represented is simply that it opened its flowers during the daytime and so was a more convenient model to carve from than the night-flowering white species. It is only in representations of evening entertainments that the latter



A remnant of the Greenwich Village that was

appears, as its fragrance and time of opening made it more suitable for these occasions. The study of the plants in a living state has enabled Dr. Spanton to trace out a fairly thorough account of the rôle of the blue and white water lilies in the daily life of ancient Egypt, and the numerous woodcuts that accompany his article show how beautifully and how frequently they figure in the temple carvings and other forms of art.

AMERICAN NOTES

Intimate friends and discerning admirers of Richard Harding Davis have contributed appreciations and reminiscences to a special limited edition, which will be issued soon.

Montrose J. Moses in revising and enlarging his book, "The American Dramatist," has brought it down to date with a description of trends in the theatrical world since 1910, and has opened up a new chapter on the motion picture form of the art.

A 144-volume encyclopedic library with Isador Singer as editor and Adolph Lewisohn as financial backer is to be prepared and issued in New York. Specialists from American colleges and universities will contribute.

New York City's art treasures in public and private collections have been catalogued recently by Florence Levy, who each year compiles "The American Art Annual."

As a token of regard for their former teacher of philosophy at Cornell University, James Edwin Creighton, who for 25 years was active as an intellectual guide and personal counselor, a group of his pupils now holding important teaching positions in college and universities have compiled a book of their essays on philosophical themes.

Homer Greene of Pennsylvania, poet and story writer, who once had a considerable following of readers and was a favorite with editors, has emerged anew with "The Flag," a story of the present war.

The latest anthology of Canadian poets' verse, made by John W. Garvin, lists the output of 51 writers. French Canadians are not included.

In the life of Bishop Franklin Spencer Spalding of Utah, written by John Howard Melish, there is to be found the story of the career of one of the most prominent Christian socialists who has appeared in the history of American Protestantism.

The part that women have played in the Sinn Féin movement is told by Margaret Skinnider in "Doing My Bit for Ireland."

Clarence Edward Noble McCartney has issued a pamphlet refuting the popular sneers at "ministers' sons" and showing what they have done for the nation.

Minnesota has found a State historian for its children and young people in Hester M. Pollock. Latest sources of information in the collections of the State Historical Society have been used, and at the same time a simply told narrative has been preserved.

The Chinese chapter in the life career of Herbert C. Hoover is to be told in the August Century by Hugh Gibson. One of the most dramatic portions of it was protection of himself and his subordinate employees, resident in Tientsin, during the Boxer outbreak.

The Harvard University Press is issuing a guide to the articles of war, prepared by Prof. E. W. Wambaugh of the Law School, who is now a major in the army selected to be one of the legal advisers of the Department of the Northeast.

THE NEW YORK USED BY THE NOVELISTS

"The New York of the Novelists." By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York City. \$2 net.

Mr. Bartlett wrote this book when he was on the editorial staff of the *Bookman*. It is the outcome of love of literature, authors and Gotham; and not the perfunctory hack work of a guide-book maker. To the text are added many illustrations which illustrate; and altogether the book is a decided addition to the literature of its class. Well were it if Boston and Philadelphia of the "elder towns" and Chicago and San Francisco of the newer, had guides of the same grade.

A history of this sort cannot be left to book carpenters. It took more than 17 years of persistent research carried on during avocational moments for Mr. Maurice to compile his facts and then give them an attractive narrative form. As a result you not only may know where "the genial Irving, and the irascible Cooper, and the saturnine Poe" and the host of other more recent writers lived and wrought, but you get verbal etchings of the life of their day, in "The New Arabia" as well as in the ancient Knickerbocker period.

Mr. Maurice is generous with his wealth. There is a final chapter, in which the "suburbs of fiction" are dealt with, and trails that lead north along the Boston Post Road, and west into New Jersey, and east to Long Island, are followed by him and by the reader in search for the scenes of novels that deal with middle-class suburbia and its relation to the metropolis. He very clearly shows that the tales of Thackeray and Balzac often led the readers of suburbia and countryward, and that "the members of the Pickwick Club were much less at home in Fleet Street or Cornhill than they were in certain delightful inns and fields of the environs." So, judging by their works of fiction, must "O. Henry," Montague Glass, James Lane Allen, F. Hopkinson Smith—to mention only moderns—have been, in their relation to New York life. Cooper could not have written "The Spy," if he had not had the Atlantic Highlands repeatedly in his eye.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France—Mme. Juliette Adam is the author of a book which has recently been published by F. Alcan. As the title shows, it deals with the German Emperor, "Guillaume II (1890-1899)." Mme. Adam has always, from the earliest days, distrusted William II. To her own observations she added those of her friends in Germany, Russia and Central Europe, and as the foreign editor of the *Nouvelle Revue* she warned her countrymen, but to no purpose. The book which she has just brought out reads as a prophecy in the light of present events.

"La crise Bosniaque (1908-1909)" is the title of a volume of articles written by M. Gauvain, the foreign critic of the *Journal des Débats*, since 1908, on foreign affairs. The volume is the first of a series, and deals entirely with the Bosnian crisis of 1908-1909; the preface, as M. Gauvain calls it, of the great war. So little did public opinion understand the trend of events that it was possible for Berlin and Vienna, successful on the surface, to prepare for a further grand attempt, by imposing on many a belief of their honest intentions. "Thus," says M. Gauvain, "the coin issued by the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz was taken for gold when it was really bad money, and the summer of 1914 found the world believing in a peaceful William II and a venerable Austrian Emperor, the father of his peoples. I submit this volume to the public in the hope that they will find in it an explanation of present events."

Pierre Loti's newest book, "Quelques aspects du vertige mondial," is unequal in quality, but it contains some remarkable descriptions, notably that of New York.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

A short story is a world in itself in literature, and has a history of its own, too, quite well defined and traceable into the remote ages, being, in fact, one with that of immortal childhood, whose constantly reiterated "Tell us a story" was probably heard in the Garden of Eden. To take a little voyage into this world is to come within measurable distance of that "land where it is always afternoon," where the mind reposes, as it were, under the shade of venerable trees, listening to the murmur of the bees, and gently stimulated by the occasional passing of a little breeze, or the glancing of bright sunlight amongst the branches.

To comprise an anthology of the best of all the short stories in different languages would be a work worthy of the accomplishment and taste of a Henry James, and of the leisure and vision of Arnold's "Thyrsis." Whether any publisher could be found to undertake the production of a work of such bulk is questionable, publishers being persons of hopelessly utilitarian views. "After the war," who knows?—such a thing may be done, that period having now taken rank in popular thought beside "before the flood," when years were apparently of no more account than moments.

The makers of short stories in earlier days appear to have been indifferent as to whether their medium was prose or verse. They had a story to tell, and they told it just as it suited them best, though before printing made matters easier, rhyme probably lent itself best to the art of the writer, dearing troubadour or minstrel, who was the chief, if not the only purveyor of fiction and romance, and therefore in great demand on high days and holidays.

The Crusades furnished abundant material for the short story or romance, and from that source, and from other intercourse with the Arabians, Boccaccio undoubtedly drew almost entirely for his "Decameron," which in itself became the universal hunting ground for those who wanted plots or ideas for plays and stories, Shakespeare amongst others. The "Decameron" has survived as a classic in this form of literature, presumably on account of its introductory description of the plague which visited Florence in the Fourteenth Century, and also because of the gaiety and charm with which it depicts the society of that date, for to modern ideas its reiteration of one subject and its coarseness make it tiresome beyond description.

The attribute which constitutes the greatest charm of the modern short story is that most elusive but essential quality, "atmosphere," that indescribable element which enfolds the reader as a garment, and without which the story itself falls extraordinarily of its effect. Kipling, for instance, a master unrivaled in most respects in the art of the short story, hardly ever produced any atmosphere; except now and then in his Jungle Stories. He is brilliant, arresting, clever and amusing, but so restless that any atmospheric effect is impossible, and to pass from his short stories to, for instance, some by the best modern Irish writers, is to enter into a world so entirely different and so incomparably more beautiful, that it is bewildering for a moment.

There have probably never appeared in English literature any short stories more perfect in characterization, analysis, style and atmospheric charm than George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life." It was by means of these perfect works of art that she first captured the imagination of the English reading public, and prepared it for the reception of the weightier works which followed. To the modern reader whose taste leads him—or generally her—to addle his faculties over the inanities of the *Novel Magazine*, or who Barry Pain once inimitably described as "Halfpenny Home Blithenings," these idylls of early Victorian England would possibly be unutterably boring. But this is one of the apples of that tree which has produced, amongst other questionable benefits of civilization, cheap printing.

"Poor Fred must have some new shoes; I couldn't let him go to Mrs. Bond's yesterday because his toes were peeping out, dear child. . . . Really, boots and shoes are the greatest trouble of my life. Everything else one can turn and turn about, and make old look like new; but there's no coaxing boots and shoes to look better than they are."

Mrs. Barton was playfully undervaluing her skill in metamorphosing boots and shoes. She had at that moment on her feet a pair of slippers which had long ago lived through the prunella phase of their existence, and were now running a respectable career as black silk slippers, having been neatly covered with that material by Mrs. Barton's own neat fingers. . . . Mrs. Barton carried upstairs the remainder of her heap of stockings and laid them on a table close to her bedside, where also she placed a warm shawl, removing her candle, before she put it out, to a tin socket fixed at the head of her bed. Her body was very weary, but her heart was not heavy, in spite of Mr. Woods, the butcher, and the transitory nature of shoe leather; for her heart so overflowed with love she felt sure she was near a fountain of love that would care for husband and babes better than she could foresee; so she was soon asleep.

This short extract from the first of the "Scenes of Clerical Life" is long enough to show with what art the commonplace is made the vehicle of tenderness, humor and insight, and is stamped with the unmistakable hallmark of the great writer, who in some mysterious way carries one right into the heart of his subject and forces one to remain there as long as he pleases.

ENGLISH FAMILIAR ESSAYS, COLLECTED

"The English Familiar Essay." Representative texts. Edited with introduction and notes by William Frank Bryan, Ph. D., and Ronald S. Crane, Ph. D., of the department of English, Northwestern University. Ginn & Co., Boston. \$1.25 net.

"The English Familiar Essay" is an essay of a somewhat narrowly limited type. It is characterized by certain quite definite features, and has developed into a well-established form of writing. As the name indicates, there must be a personal and confidential attitude maintained therein between the writer and both his subject and his readers. An informal and familiar style must be affected, and the subject matter must be everyday manners and morals or individual and social emotions and experiences, rather than any material of systematic thinking or of public affairs.

This textbook is designed to present a series of selections such as will exhibit fully the development of this type in England. Consequently the authors have included numerous pieces from the works of all the most significant and influential essayists whose writings have in any way served to modify it, and they have shown considerable skill in choosing extracts of intrinsic human interest and charm to illustrate the various phases they wish to emphasize. A Seventeenth Century writer defined an essay as "a short discourse about any virtue, vice, or other commonplace." For stricter accuracy he could have added that the moral concepts thus discussed must be related solely to the individual to constitute a recognized topic of the essay of that date. It was not in the least from the point of view of society, that is to say, that the essayist penned his moralizing themes, but it was from the individual's standpoint and in the individual's interest alone that the burden of his reflections might be garnered.

Michel de Montaigne, a lawyer of Bordeaux, is regarded as the originator of the familiar essay. In 1571 he retired to his country home to live "in quiet and reading," as he himself expressed it. After a few years of undisturbed existence among his books he commenced to write stray and sundry compilations of ancient maxims and anecdotes. Gradually these collections of "sentences" gave place to a personal moralizing which came to exercise an increasing influence over his entire work until finally he wrote: "It is myself I portray."

Some decades later Bacon published his first essays. His method introduced a new and distinct variety of the type. Shorter and more compact were his sententious offerings and far less personal, but they showed a practical bias which was lacking in the essays of Montaigne. Thus Bacon wished to give advice out of his own extensive knowledge of life and history, whereas Montaigne's aim was thus expressed: "Gentle reader, myself am the groundwork of my book."

A further step was taken when periodicals came into vogue. The first of these was published in 1691 and with its advent there was ushered in a new spirit and aim in essay writing. Analysis and criticism of contemporary social life now became its subject matter and corresponding changes in its style of writing accompanied these modifications. For example, these essays, as a rule, were shorter than the older ones and all were of almost uniform length. They were more occasional and less intrinsically and directly personal, while still also began to be recognized as legitimately within their sphere. A larger variety of subjects also was exhibited and a method advanced far ahead of that attempted by the essayists of the previous century. It was not, however, until the early years of the Nineteenth Century that the type of familiar essay was developed which has continued to the present day. This was the magazine essay, and though still restricted and confined to some extent, it is a far more ambitious type of production than any of its forerunners.

This book is compiled for students and cannot fail to be of especial value to them. Also, there are many who are merely desirous of adding to their general fund of knowledge of English literature who might peruse its pages to advantage. The number of excerpts owing to the size of the book, but the editors have been careful to choose such selections as give the best possible idea of the relative styles and characteristics of the writers and to designate their individual places in the general scheme of the evolution of the essay. An extremely well-written and scholarly introduction entitled "A History of the English Familiar Essay" contributes to the value of the work.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—James Ward, the author of "History and Methods of Ancient and Modern Painting," is headmaster of the Dublin School of Art. The second volume of this work for art students has now been published by Chapman & Hall, and it continues the story of Italian painting from the beginning of the Renaissance, including the work of the principal artists from Cimabue to Polaiuolo. It will be followed by a further volume on the Italian masters of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. The first volume, which was published four years ago, dealt with ancient art from the earliest days in Egypt, the East, and Greece and Rome to the commencement of the Italian Renaissance.

From the Cambridge University Press comes an elaborate work edited by A. C. Pearson, with notes from the

papers of Sir R. C. Jebb and Dr. W. G. Headlam. "The Fragments of Sophocles" form an elaborate, and worthy complement to Professor Jebb's edition of the plays of Sophocles, and the three volumes which contain new Egyptian fragments bear witness to the solidity of English Classical Scholarship.

From the "Proceedings" of the British Academy, Mr. Milford has published a small but informing volume upon "Greek Civilization as a Study for the People" by Prof. W. R. Inge. Mr. Milford is also issuing Prof. John A. Todd's handbook of currency, banking and trade, under the title of "The Mechanism of Exchange." Professor Todd has made a study of trade conditions in connection with currency and banking not only in Europe and America but also in India and Egypt.

Macmillan are the publishers of Dr. Bernard Bosanquet's "Social and International Ideals: Being Studies in Patriotism," in which the author endeavors to show that from the nature of a people's patriotism arises a peaceful or a warlike mentality and that a nation's aim should be the improvement and strengthening of the social life.

Part IV of "The Old Testament in Greek," which has been completed under the editorship of Prof. Alan E. Brooke, Ely professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge, and of Norman McLean, university lecturer in Aramaic, and which contains the books of Joshua, Judges and Ruth, according to the text of Codex Vaticanus, is now in the Cambridge University Press.

Frank E. Howard, the Oxford archaeologist, in "English Church Woodwork," presents his readers with a volume that should appeal to a far wider circle even than English churchmen, for his work is a study of medieval craftsmanship; a study of never-fading attraction. The work, which is illustrated by F. H. Crossley, is published by B. T. Batsford.

The Newmarch lectures, which Henry Higgs, C. B., who was one of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's private secretaries when he was Prime Minister, delivered in the winter at University College, London, have now been issued in book form by Macmillan, under the title of "National Economy." This outline of public administration does not advocate or attack any particular policy, but explains the fundamental ideas underlying public finance and the conditions governing it.

In a little book entitled "British Education After the War," to which Dr. Hayward has contributed an introduction, Frederick J. Gould, who is widely known as a lecturer on moral education, pleads for a system which will bring into being a higher conception of service. The discipline which the English people, or the greater part of them, have undergone during the past two and a half years must, one would hope, pave the ground for the achievement of Mr. Gould's desire. The publishers are Watts & Co.

"Saggi e Studi" is the title of a volume of essays, chiefly dealing with English authors, by Alfredo Galletti and published by Zanichelli of Bologna. Of all English poets the pre-Raphaelites have for him the greatest attraction, and chief among them Rossetti, and the poetry of Swinburne "is among the most complex expressions, and therefore the most deserving of study, even by foreigners, in modern poetry." "Few literatures," Signor Galletti maintains, "show so constant and lively an imitation of Greek poetry, so intense a desire to assimilate its spirit, as the English."

Those interested in education will find "The Education Authorities' Directory," which is one of the School Government Handbooks published by the School Government Chronicle, invaluable if they desire to trace the various changes in the English educational system which have taken place during the past few years. The work gives information as to the inspectors of the Board of Education and the local authorities, the composition of the governmental committee, educational societies, etc., which is not to be found elsewhere.

S. Kotellansky, the translator of Leon Shestov's "Anton Tchekhov; and Other Essays," published by Maunsell, presents to English readers the critical work of a modern Russian writer who strives to solve metaphysical problems that have considerable attraction to the Slavonic mentality.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Look Away From the Body"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is perhaps no one point upon which Christian Science has met with more questioning than that of governing the human body, not by filling the mind with thoughts and theories concerning the body, but by emptying the human mind of all thought for the body. The human mind resists this teaching for exactly the same reason that it opposed it when Christ Jesus first gave the command, "Take no thought for the body." The human mind is disinclined to give up its belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter, and the scientific process of taking no thought for the body, that is, working out the scientific government of the body through divine Mind, involves a sacrifice of the human mind itself which it is unwilling to make until, perhaps, it is driven by suffering to seek refuge in Truth from the tyranny of its own beliefs.

Material methods, hygiene, materia medica, physiology, insist that a thorough knowledge of physical anatomy is necessary in order to control the body. Thought is accordingly centered upon the body, and the material concept of body fills thought with varying stages of occupancy until the body virtually becomes dictator to the mind that essays to control it. Christian Science uncompromisingly repudiates this method. It teaches that scientific government of the body can be gained only through the spiritual understanding and reflection of divine Mind, and it steers the body out of disease into harmony by turning thought away from it.

Christian Science shows that matter is nothing more than the manifestation of a mental concept. As the human body is material, it must be admitted that the body itself is simply a human concept. After this admission, it is very easy to see that all the different conditions of thought must invariably impress themselves upon the body, and that control of the body must come through understanding this fact and correcting inharmonious conditions of thought by a better understanding of divine Mind.

On page 208 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "A material body only expresses a material and mortal mind. A mortal mind possesses this body, and he makes it harmonious or discordant according to the images of thought impressed upon it. You embrace your body in your thought, and you should delineate upon it thoughts of health, not of sickness."

Christian Science reiterates the truth taught by Christ Jesus, that man is spiritual, that he is the likeness of God, divine Mind, that he originates in divine Mind as spiritual idea, and that he is therefore immortal and has nothing to do with finite matter. Glimpses of the reality of being had come with varying degrees of perception to the prophets throughout the ages. Jesus the Christ stated it clearly and demonstrated it perfectly in his absolute control over matter, including the human body. He proved for himself and others that the body could not suffer nor dominate a man when consciousness realized that man is the image of God.

Infirmities, defects, disease, and death, were all proved to be nothing but the outward manifestation of a material mind inhabiting a material body. All of these outward discords vanished into nothingness before the Master's consciousness of spiritual being. Suffering was thus disclosed as a mental state, a product of wrong thought, and healing was shown to be a process of destroying the false beliefs of the human mind with the truth of being, through the spiritual perception of man as the reflection of God. There can be no other kind of healing, however mortal mind may persuade itself that material remedies are capable of producing an effect upon the body other than that resulting from the human mind's own belief in the efficacy of the treatment which it first formulates and to which it then submits.

Paul saw very clearly how this true conception of being would induce the false sense of body to an unreal phenomenon of an unreal mind,

when he said, "If Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin." He saw also that it would be scientifically impossible to continue to suffer from a sick body when through spiritual sense the true understanding of the Christ was reached. That is, all forms of outward discord would necessarily vanish before the true understanding of being, so he added, "But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you." Knowing then that the power of the Christ is ever present and equal to the task of destroying every belief of mortal mind, Paul concluded that "We are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh. For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live."

This shows how perfectly in accordance with the Scriptures is the system of healing through divine Mind, as presented in Christian Science and as stated on page 400 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy says, "When we remove disease by addressing the disturbed mind, giving no heed to the body, we prove that thought alone creates the suffering. Mortal mind rules all that is mortal. We see in the body the images of this mind, even as in optics we see painted on the retina the image which becomes visible to the senses. The action of so-called mortal mind must be destroyed by the divine Mind to bring out the harmony of being."

However real the human body may seem to be as matter, it is in fact a subjective state of the counterfeited mortal mind which calls its phenomenon matter. This is why it is necessary, in the process of salvation from the sufferings of materiality to turn away from matter and consider, rather, its origin, the mortal mental concept, until the false mentality is entirely vanquished by the truth of Mind. To heal the body, that is, to prove the unreality of sin, disease, and death, in this way, is really a process of proving the unreality of mortal mind; and this is simply the virtual and inevitable acknowledgment and demonstration of the allness of God, divine Mind, and His infinite idea. This is why Christian Science insists that mankind must, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 261 of Science and Health, "Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality."

Mari Magno

Delight, it was to feel that wondrous force
That held us steady to our promised course.

The burning resolute victorious will,
Against winds and waves that strive
Unwavering still.

Delight it was with each returning day
To learn the ship had won upon her way.

Her sum of miles—delight were morn-
ings gray
And gorgeous eves,—nor was it less
Delight,

On each more temperate and favoring night,
Friend with familiar or with new-
found friend,

To pace the deck, and o'er the bul-
warks bend,
And the night watches in long con-
verse spend;

While still new subjects and new
thoughts arise
Amidst the silence of the seas and
skies.

Citizenship

It is therefore our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigor and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth; so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen. . . . To model our principles to our duties and our situation. To be fully persuaded that all virtue which is impracticable is spurious; and rather to run the risk of falling into faults in a course which leads us to act with effect and energy, than to loiter out our days without blame and without use. Public life is a situation of power and energy; he trespasses upon his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy.—Edmund Burke.

Be True to Your Act

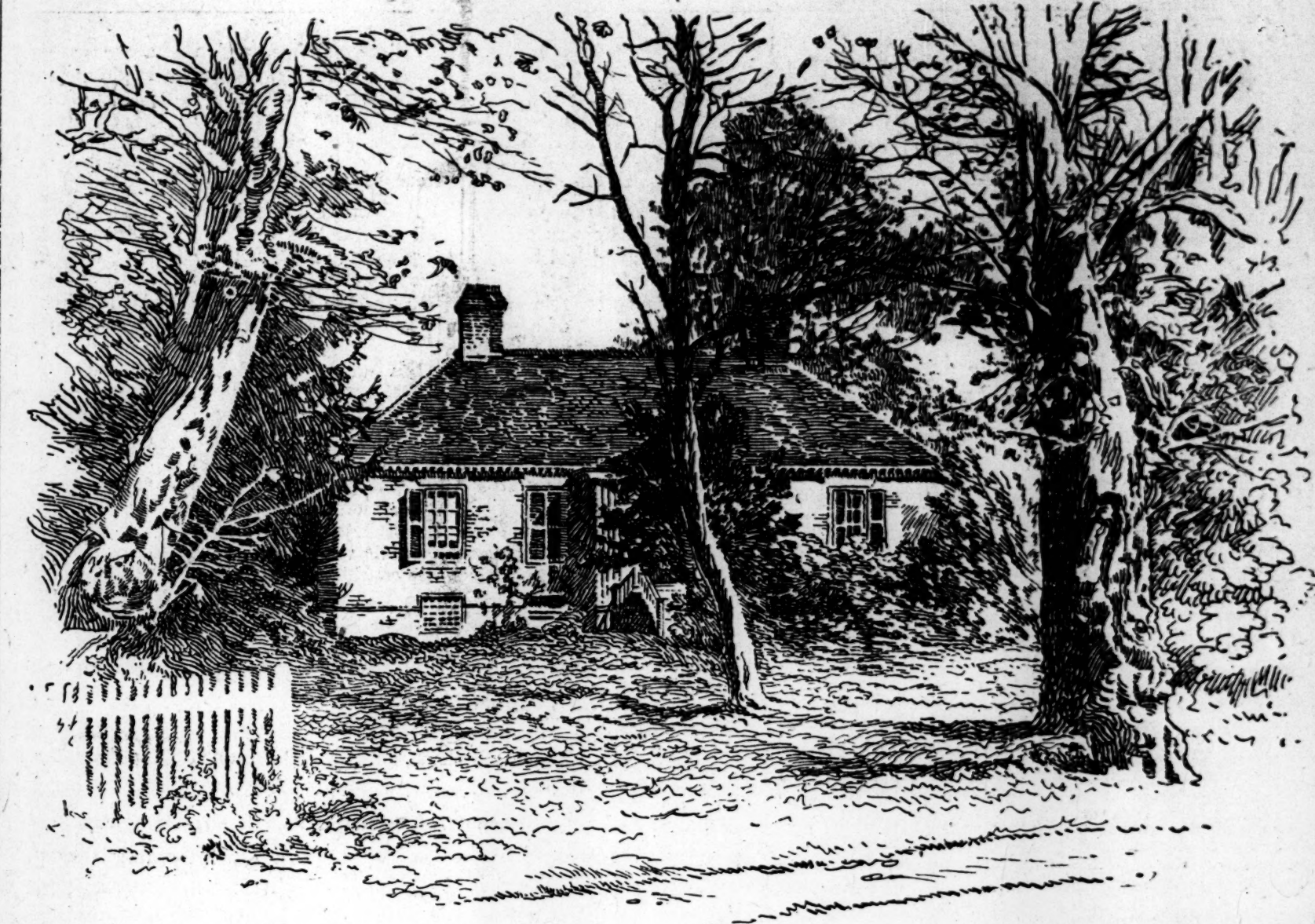
If you would serve your brother, because it is fit for you to serve him, do not take back your words when you find that prudent people do not commend you. Be true to your act.—Emerson.

"A mere copier of nature can never produce anything great; can never raise and enlarge the conceptions, or warm the heart of the spectator." Runs the Third Discourse of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"The wish of the genuine painter must be more extensive: instead of endeavoring to amuse mankind with the minute neatness of his imitations, he must endeavor to improve them by the grandeur of his ideas; instead of seeking praise, by deceiving the superficial sense of the spectator, he must strive for fame by captivating the imagination."

"The principle now laid down, that the perfection of this art does not consist in mere imitation, is far from being new or singular. It is, indeed, supported by the general opinion of the enlightened part of mankind. The poets, orators, and rhetoricians of antiquity are continually enforcing this position—that all the arts receive their perfection from an ideal beauty,

superior to what is to be found in individual nature. They are ever referring to the practice of the painters and sculptors of their times, particularly Phidias (the favorite artist of antiquity), to illustrate their assertions. As if they could not sufficiently express their admiration of his genius by what they knew, they have recourse to poetical enthusiasm: they call it inspiration; a gift from heaven. . . . 'He,' says Proclus, 'who takes for his model such forms as nature produces, and confines himself to an exact imitation of them, will never attain to what is perfectly beautiful. For the works of nature are full of disproportion, and fall very short of the true standard of beauty. So that Phidias, when he formed his Jupiter, did not copy any object ever presented to his sight, but contemplated only that image which he had conceived in his mind from Homer's description.' And thus Cicero, speaking of the same Phidias: 'Neither did this artist,' says



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Famous Government Building of Colonial America, Williamsburg, Va.

The first capitol in Williamsburg, Virginia, was built in Queen Anne's time, and an early writer speaks of it as a "noble, beautiful, and commodious pile." This building, which was burned in 1746, had witnessed memorable scenes, but the glory of the latter house, erected on the same site, far exceeded that of the former; for within its walls both the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence may justly be said to have had their beginnings. To quote from "Colonial Capitals of the Dominion of Virginia," by Mary L. Foster:

"It was in this old House of Burgesses that George Washington made his debut. After his heroic passage across the Alleghenies and through the wilderness, prior to the beginning of hostilities in the French and Indian war, he gave the message from St. Pierre to the Speaker of the House, who expressed his admiration for his young countryman of twenty-one

Washington, blushing like a school-girl, arose to make his maiden attempt, but only stammered out a few sentences when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who cried out, 'Sit down! Sit down, sir! Your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess.'"

"The first formal opposition to the Stamp Act came from Patrick Henry. The room was crowded with the Burgesses dressed in their bright-colored silks and satins, dainty ruffled shirts, knee-breeches with silver buckles, and hair nicely powdered and tied with ribbon. What a contrast to that lazy young rascal Patrick Henry! As he stood up in his coarse clothes, yarn stockings, and unpowdered hair, the members began to laugh. Then that slouching figure straightened, his eyes grew bright, and with a voice as sweet as music, he made his famous speech against tyranny. The old

room rang with the burning words, 'Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—' Cries of 'Treason! Treason!' interrupted him, but fixing his eyes upon the Speaker of the House he continued, 'and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.'"

"The members adjourned in great excitement. A man in the crowd slapped Henry on the shoulder, as they pushed out and said, 'Stick to it, old fellow, or we are lost.' The advice was heeded, and the future Governor of Virginia lived to thrill many an audience with the sway of his voice and the logic of his thought."

"In this old capitol on May the 15th, 1776, just one hundred years after that first strike for freedom by Bacon at Jamestown, resolutions were presented, prepared by Edmund Pendleton, declaring the colony free and independent, and instructing the delegates in Congress to propose the same

thing in that body. The resolutions were passed and read to the troops assembled at Williamsburg.

"It was here that the famous Virginia Resolves, embodying the principle, 'No taxation without representation,' paved the way for the Bill of Rights, drawn up by George Mason on June the 15th, 1776, for the Constitution of Virginia, and eventually for the Declaration of Independence, embodying the same thought in the step toward freedom."

When in 1780, Richmond was made the capital city of Virginia, the old house, in a manner, retired upon its laurels, and now only the foundation remains, marked by a stone monument bearing the names of those whose imperishable deeds made it great.

The Iron Gate of the Danube

"A mountain chain cleft asunder from summit to base, making a gorge four miles in length. This chasm is called 'The Iron Gate.' Perpendicular rocky cliffs, from six hundred to three thousand feet high, form the sides of this wild pass, through which flows that great river which was called Ister by the Romans, but now bears the name of the Danube. This mighty stream, rising in the distant eastern confines of Germany, pours its floods into Austria and Hungary, thence through the Iron Gate into the Turkish dominions, and finally, through three mouths, into the Black Sea."

"Have the tumultuous floods cut a way for themselves, or have volcanic fires burst through the mountain chain? Was it Neptune or Vulcan that did this work?" asks Maurus Jókai in "A Modern Midas." "Traces of the handiwork of Neptune still remain in the 'Truska gora,' in the form of petrified mussel-shells strewn about everywhere, as well as in the fossil remains of ocean-dwelling saurians in the 'Veterani Cave.' The work of Vulcan is seen in the basalt on the 'Piatra Detonata.' But the ruined pillars of a massive stone bridge, and a long gallery hewn in the cliffs on the shore (making an overarched highway) tell of the labors of men as plainly as do the tablets in bas-relief set in the rocky walls."

"In the river the deep canal (a hundred feet wide) through which the largest ships can pass, is also an evidence of human skill and toil. The Iron Gate has a history two thousand

years old; and four nations—the Romans, the Turks, the Rumanians, and the Hungarians—have each bestowed upon it a distinctive name."

"Within it the cliffs seem to form giant-built temples, in which, with their massive columns and friezes, the fancy almost expects to find the statues of saints. This temple-like formation extends through a stretch of four miles with many a turn and winding—ever revealing new forms and new configurations. The sheer face of one precipice is as smooth as polished granite. Red and white veins, like the letters of some ancient book, penetrate its whole length. In another part of the cliff there is a rusty red surface like molten iron. Here and there lie huge granite blocks, as if flung about by the Titans. A fresh turn brings one before what seems the door of a Gothic cathedral, with graceful spires and closely set pillars of basalt. On the rust-colored wall shines a golden spot, like the tablet of the Ark of the Covenant. That is a mineral blossom; it is sulphur. But also living flowers adorn the walls. From the crevices of the cornices they drop like green garlands, placed there by pious hands. They are the giant larches and pine trees, whose somber masses are diversified with the golden and red colors of the sun-burned underbrush. Now and then this double-walled cliff opens into an enticing canyon, and gives a glimpse into a hidden paradise uninhabited by man."

"Here, between the two precipitous walls, brood dusky shadows; and, in the half daylight, a sunny valley smiles like a fairy world, with forests of wild grapevines, whose ripe, red berries lend color to the trees, and whose falling leaves spread a carpet over the ground. There is no human habitation to be seen in the valley. A little brook dances along, where the deer fearlessly come to quench their thirst. Then, a little farther on, this streamlet—with a silvery gleam—plunges over a precipice."

"Once again the mountain gorge is reformed, and other temple-like domes are seen—larger and more inspiring than before. These precipices are separated by less than nine hundred feet, while they rise to a height of three thousand. Yonder stands a sharp peak called the 'Gropa lui Petro.' Other Titanlike stone formations near this mountain summit are named for St. Peter's apostolic companions. Opposite this colossal rock is the 'Babile,' Yonder cliff, shutting off farther outlook, is the 'Dove's Rock.' The gray summit beyond, surmounting the 'Robber's Peak,' is the 'Rasbogni Veli'—visible for miles away. Between these rocky walls

flows—far below in its wild bed—the Danube."

"This majestic primeval stream, sweeping through the smooth plains of Hungary in a bed six thousand feet in width, quietly rippling under the willows which droop over it from the shore and reflecting the meadows rich with blossoms, or murmuring with softly humming mill wheels, is here suddenly imprisoned in a rocky channel only eight hundred feet wide."

Bamboos in Japan

In her Journal from Japan Marie C. Stopes gives many delightful glimpses of the country. Describing her journey to Hokkaido she says:

"The scenery nearly all the way is simply glorious. These hackneyed words are totally unfit for use in describing this fairy-like land; one would choose to pick words freshly coined, beaten out of pure gold of love by an artist, words as fresh as the greenness of this earth's garment, and as dainty as its feathery decorations of bamboos. Words, in fact, which do not exist are the only ones fit to use about the country of Japan."

"The bamboo is so different from what I had imagined it, and is, in fact, more like a graceful and unusually symmetrical birch tree than anything else! These pretty trees (for one must look on each sprout as a tree) grow in groves, but many of them stand singly, or scattered in small numbers among the pines, with which they make a contrast similar to that we sometimes see in England where birch and pine grow together. Among the low wood, and through the hedges, stand numbers of our tall white 'Madonna lilies,' with even larger flowers than our best ones, and a few red tiger lilies; while in the ponds, though it is late, are still blooming the huge white flowers of the lotus. The white lilies are particularly wonderful—I have seen thousands today."

O Velvet Bee!

O velvet Bee! you're a dusty fellow;
You've powdered your legs with gold;
O brave marshy Mary-buds, rich and yellow!
Give me your money to hold.
O Columbine! open your folded wrapper
Where two twin turtle-doves dwell;
O Cuckoo-pint! toll me the purple clapper,
That hangs in your clear, green bell. . . . —Jean Ingelow.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917

EDITORIALS

In Regent House

TODAY will be historic in the story of Ireland, O'Donnell and MacDonald, both of them Celts, no matter what may be said to the contrary, will meet together in Regent House, to see whether it is possible for them to agree to terms under which Home Rule may be accepted by all Ireland. At present the condition of the Home Rule Bill is a parlous one. It has been repudiated by the loyalists of Protestant Ulster and by Roman Catholic disloyal Sinn Feiners. The only people, indeed, who still advocate it are, apparently, the official Nationalist Parliamentary Party and their supporters, and the Independent Home Rulers, under Mr. O'Brien, and their supporters. In the old days this, of course, would have meant that the vast body of the Irish electors were in favor of the Home Rule Bill. But, today, the great convention is meeting with what would appear to be the vast majority of Irishmen, for very differing reasons, opposed to Home Rule, and only a minority in favor of it.

The question, in other words, at the moment, is, What does the Home Rule Party really represent in Ireland today? If the world is to go by the recent by-elections in the country, it represents very little at all, but it takes an Irishman to begin to understand how much or how little these by-elections may mean. Within the last four months there have been three by-elections in Ireland, for three typically Irish constituencies. The first was for North Roscommon, the second for South Longford, and the third for East Clare. All these constituencies were regarded as impregnable Nationalist seats, but in the recent elections every one of them was lost, and two of them by overwhelming majorities to the Sinn Feiners. Now, in neither North nor South Roscommon has there been any contested election for the last quarter of a century, except between a Parnellite and an anti-Parnellite. For the last eighteen years, since the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites composed their differences, that is to say, there has been no contested election at all. When the split in the Home Rule ranks came the two parties divided the vote of North Roscommon fairly evenly between them, the man who eventually held the seat being James O'Kelly, a journalist, who had fought as a soldier in the Franco-German War of 1870, who had been a special correspondent in Cuba during one of the early revolutions, who had been mixed up later in the revolution in Brazil, who had ridden with the United States troops in the campaign against Sitting Bull and the Sioux, who had plunged, at his own risk, into the disturbances in Mexico and into fighting in Algiers, and who had endeavored to penetrate to Omdurman, in advance of Lord Kitchener's army. North Roscommon, then, represented for twenty-two years by such a man, might have been held to have been a safe Nationalist seat, yet when Count Plunkett, who had received his title from Pope Leo XIII, and whose chief title to fame was the fact that his son was the poet and one of the leaders of the Sinn Fein rebellion, entered the lists against the two Nationalist candidates, he polled 3022 votes as against their combined 865.

Nor when, in May, the South Longford seat became vacant were the Nationalists any more fortunate. The parliamentary history of North and South Longford is very similar to that of North and South Roscommon. The only difference is that, in the year 1892, a Conservative contested the seat against an anti-Parnellite, with the result that the latter had such an overwhelming majority that no one ever had the temerity to again contest a vacancy. The contest this year, when Mr. J. P. McGuinness, the Sinn Fein candidate, opposed Mr. McKenna, the Nationalist, was certainly a much closer one, and the Sinn Feiners had to be satisfied with a majority of thirty-seven. Mr. McKenna had on his side the nominal support of the Roman Catholic Church, but it must be admitted that this support was very largely nominal, since, on the very eve of the election, there appeared a manifesto of the Roman Catholic Church against partition, a manifesto to which the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin attached a characteristic postscript, to the effect that he felt it his duty to say that, in his opinion, "the mischief had already been done and the country practically sold." The implication was of course so definitely to the effect that the Nationalist members had sold the country, by agreeing to partition, that the support of their candidate by the Roman Catholic clergy became a questionable blessing.

Finally there came what the Sinn Feiners, if they could be induced to use so much as an expression of Cromwell's, might have termed the "crowning mercy" of East Clare. The parliamentary history of East and West Clare was precisely that of North and South Roscommon, but there was this strong card in the Nationalists' hands, that the seat had been held by Mr. Redmond's brother, a man who had fallen fighting on the French front, so that it might have been imagined that the sentiment of the constituency would have been in favor of the Nationalist candidate, especially when that candidate was so brilliant an Irishman as that famous King's Counsel, Mr. Lynch. Mr. Lynch's opponent was Professor E. de Valera, and when the poll closed Mr. Lynch had been snowed under, and the Sinn Feiners' candidate had won by a majority of practically 3000 out of 7000 poll. Professor de Valera's chief claim on the constituency was, again, that he had been an officer in the futile Easter rebellion of last year. But, in addition to this, his campaign was fought not merely on a platform of pure republicanism but of revolutionary republicanism. For the forthcoming convention he had no good word to say. He dismissed it as an attempt not to settle the Irish question, but to thwart Ireland's desire for self-government, and so the demand for Home Rule disappeared, apparently finally, from the Sinn Fein platform, and republican independence took its place. Here, again, the nominal support of the Roman Catholic

Church was given to the Nationalist candidate, and a declaration in his favor was issued by Cardinal Logue. East Clare, however, like South Longford, proved to have its Archbishop Walsh, or in this particular case, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, Doctor Fogarty, who, under the auspices of the Sinn Feiners, was one of the first to record his vote.

Now, on the face of it, it would seem as if the boast of the Sinn Feiners was a sound one, and as if Home Rule in Ireland had become a negligible quantity. Only that, as a famous Irishman recently said, six months would be a reasonable life for the Sinn Fein success. The Sinn Feiners are, of course, frankly demanding the independence of Ireland. They are demanding, as has been pointed out in this paper, precisely what the overwhelming majority of public opinion in the South demanded, when it decided to break with the North, even at the point of the bayonet. The Northern states determined, however, to preserve the integrity of the Union even with the sword, and it is quite certain that the people of the United Kingdom will insist on maintaining the union of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales intact, no matter what the price to be paid. It must be remembered that the whole population of Ireland is considerably less than the population of London, and that it is only a portion of this population which is demanding separation. The population of the United Kingdom at the last census, the census of 1911, amounted roughly to 45,000,000 people, and of these 36,000,000 inhabited England and Wales, 4,750,000 Scotland, and less than 4,500,000 Ireland. Since then the numerical pendulum has swung even more heavily against Ireland, whose population was estimated in June, 1916, to have fallen to 4,337,000, whilst the population of London alone had certainly increased considerably from that of 1911, when within the limits of the Metropolitan police system it amounted to 7,251,000.

It is a curious fate which, just at the moment when the Home Rule movement, after half a century of struggle, seemed on the eve of success, that O'Donnell should suddenly have rushed off on a new quest, whilst MacDonald looks somewhat dourly on. But it is somewhat typical of O'Donnell, always faithful to an emotion, but rarely indeed to a leader. It throws a new element of uncertainty into the attitude of the various parties to one another in today's convention, whilst half a universe is watching for an altogether disproportionate result. At the same time, in Ireland, every one is perfectly aware that "his reverence" is simply using the Sinn Feiner to get rid of Mr. Redmond, as it used the anti-Parnellite Nationalists to get rid of Mr. Parnell.

Porto Rico's Loyalty

THE enthusiasm with which the natives of the island of Porto Rico, who have been able for only three months to claim citizenship in the Republic of the United States, have responded to the first call to the colors of the country of their allegiance, affords perhaps a needed opportunity for introspective study and consideration. Does their eagerness to defend the new freedom which they have found supply added proof that the good things acquired after being long sought are prized more highly than those merely accepted as something justly due? Liberty is the heritage of every citizen of the United States, those by adoption as well as those by birth, and, while it cannot be said that the universal tendency is to regard the gift lightly, as one of little worth, there is too often apparent an unthinking lack of realization of what might follow its sudden withdrawal.

The native peoples of Porto Rico know no more of the blessings of political liberty than do the people of the United States, but they have a much clearer sense and realization of what it means to live without the privilege of exercising such liberty. It seems to follow, though it should not, that the thing of which they were formerly deprived is more highly prized by them than the thing so long enjoyed is cherished and appreciated by those who accept its blessings as a matter of course. Those people, in the enthusiasm of their new estate, thankful for the assurance of security which they realize is vouchsafed to them by a closer union with the great democracy which has extended its protection and its rights of citizenship to them, rallied as one man to the standard, and enrolled themselves as an army of defenders of the flag under whose folds they have longed to seek a full acknowledgment of adoption. To them this alignment, with its possibility of personal sacrifice, is hailed as an opportunity. They apparently see in the call to them no implication of compulsion.

There are few slackers, when the call to duty comes, among people who have never suffered their ideals and their conception of liberty to be shattered by the disloyal propaganda of demagogues and malcontents. The response, both in force and in sentiment, is instant, because such people entertain no foreboding that victory will not bring its promised permanent reward. Liberty, to them, is not the shibboleth which has too often served as the countersign admitting the susceptible zealot to councils where liberty is regarded only as a guaranty of unrestrained license. To them it is still the prize at the goal which is achieved and held by unselfish endeavor and consecration.

Business and War

SINCE nearly all the traditions known to the business world have been upset during the progress of the war, it is not surprising that, notwithstanding handicaps which ordinarily might be regarded as insurmountable, business in the United States, during the first half of the current year, has increased to proportions never before approached. The financial and industrial structure of the country has been so strengthened by the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed that the nation is now well fortified to meet the demands which a vigorous prosecution of the war will make upon it. There is no doubt, too, that corporations, shareholders and people generally are both willing and determined to lend their best efforts to its early and successful termination. The entrance of the United States into the world war had the effect of producing throughout the country a wave of

economy that was more beneficial than otherwise. High prices for necessities reduced the buying power of the dollar, and there has been some restriction in retail trade as a consequence. The volume of general business, as indicated by gross earnings of the railroads, bank clearings, and foreign trade reports, has, however, increased to unprecedented size. Record-breaking railroad traffic shows, in itself, that an immense amount of merchandise of all kinds is being handled. Bank clearings, during the first half of 1917, are about 37 per cent above those of last year.

The indiscriminate operations of the submarine boats served to unsettle foreign trade, but, despite their menace, commerce with other nations has increased to a volume never hitherto attained. It is worth noting that almost every available boat is in use, that many more are being constructed, and that there is every reason for believing that the remaining half of the year will witness an overseas business scarcely dreamed of before the war began.

A supposed handicap to general business that seems not to have had any serious effect in restricting trade has been the remarkable rise in the prices of commodities, particularly cotton, steel, copper and foodstuffs. There is no doubt that business would be much better were it not for these ascending prices, but, as mills and factories are now running at full capacity, it is a question whether a greater volume of trade is desirable. It would mean a greater plant expansion, and a still greater speeding up of labor. As it is, the labor situation is a serious problem. In consequence of the apparent shortage of workers there has been an unusual demand for labor-saving machinery of all kinds.

With steel products selling anywhere from 300 to 500 per cent above normal, it is a wonder that there has been such a demand for steel for commercial purposes, but the higher prices go, the greater seems to be the demand. As a consequence, the steel companies are making enormous profits. The United States Steel Corporation, which before the war was barely able to pay a 5 per cent dividend on the common stock, is now said to be earning about 100 per cent. Other industrial concerns have profited, both directly and indirectly, from the war to such an extent that many of them have been rescued from receiverships, and are enjoying huge earnings. The urgent needs of the Government for almost everything that man and machinery can make will keep business humming for the remainder of the year, at least, and the prospects are that it will continue at high speed throughout all of next year.

Trinity, Dublin

REGENT HOUSE, Trinity College, Dublin, where the Irish Convention is holding its first session, today, is one of the landmarks of the city of Dublin, although only those who know the Irish capital well, and have entered into its life and activities, will recognize it by that name. To the casual visitor, Regent House will be remembered as the gateway of Trinity College, the famous Palladian facade of which, with its blue clock and its pigeons, faces on to College Green. If the casual visitor to Dublin remembered little else of Trinity, he would surely remember the high, massive iron railings on the low granite wall; the great iron gates swung open, and beyond them the tunnel-like gateway leading under Regent House into the cobble-paved quadrangle beyond.

Regent House has been the scene of many interesting meetings. Most of the university societies still meet there, and thousands of Trinity men, the world over, recall, with mixed feelings, the written or viva voce examination held within its walls. Certainly, the Irish Convention could not have met on more historic ground. If the members, in moments of relaxation, look out of the windows facing west, College Green lies immediately beneath them, with the well-known statue of Henry Grattan in the foreground; and beyond, the length of Dame Street, with the notorious statue of King William, in the garb of a Roman emperor, leading an imaginary host towards the heights of Cork Hill. Then, on the right, is the subject of the whole matter, namely: the old Irish Houses of Parliament, now occupied by the Bank of Ireland. Quite apart from its momentous present-time associations, this building is easily the most striking object to be seen from the western windows of Regent House. It was the work of five different architects, and took nearly a hundred years to complete; but it is generally recognized as one of the most beautiful one-story classical buildings in the world. As one writer well says, it is a remarkable combination of "symmetry and picturesque."

As to the general view, from this side of Regent House, it is one of much going and coming. The outside cars still swing round the front of Trinity, out of Grafton Street, or back the other way; whilst all the trams in Dublin seem to find their way, sooner or later, through College Green. If, however, one crosses to the other side of the room, and looks out through the windows facing east, the scene is indeed a changed one. In College Green all is the hurry and bustle of a great city. In the famous cobble-paved quadrangle of Trinity, which lies behind Regent House, all is academic calm. They say in Dublin that you may always know a Fellow of Trinity by his walk. It is an exaggeration, of course; but, like most exaggerations, it has in it an element of truth. Certainly those who walk much across the cobblestones of Trinity find there is a certain "nice and mincing step" which gets over the ground most easily.

But to return to the view: It is a grateful view at all times. In summer, however, when the trees are in leaf, and the daisies on the grass patches insist upon showing themselves, lawn mowers or no lawn mowers, it is specially good to see. To the right is the Examination Hall, with its "Armada" organ and chandelier, and, beyond, the famous library, one of the four which, under the Copyright Act, is entitled to receive a copy of every volume published in the United Kingdom. On the left are the chapel, the printing house, and the dining hall, with its high oak paneling; its pulpit, from which once preached the famous Bishop Berkeley; and its long rows of oil paintings of famous Irishmen and benefactors of the college. Directly opposite the gateway, where the

cobblestones definitely give way to the grass of Library Square, is the beautiful Campanile, erected, in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and chancellor of the university. It is chiefly remembered by Trinity men by reason of the fact that the great bell hung within it is tolled on examination mornings. Behind the library is the Fellows' Garden, and beyond it the famous College Park. These are not included in the view from Regent House, but it may be ventured that many of the delegates will find their way, now and again, into the park, and be invited by the Fellows into their garden.

Notes and Comments

THE common excuse of the manipulators of necessities is that increased cost of production makes it impossible to furnish the commodities at the old prices. Take the matter of coal. It has been determined by careful calculation in Illinois, for example, that increases in the cost of production during the last year, taken altogether, amount to 65 cents per ton of bituminous. The price of this product at the mine, however, has been increased beyond the amount justified by the most liberal allowances for increased production by \$1.20 per ton. The editor of the well-known coal journal, the Black Diamond, on being asked if the exorbitant price was not charged simply because the mine operators knew they could get it, is quoted as replying, "I guess that's about it." And he guessed correctly.

Most people will surely agree with the man who sees an element of humor in the inclusion of a certain book in the long list of "Military Books Published by Authority" which appears in all the War Office textbooks. It is entitled "Small Wars: Their Principle and Practice." A few years ago, no doubt, it was popular and informative.

RAEBURN's portrait of "The Macnab" is being sold at Christie's. There are many stories told of this particular Highland chief, who had a reputation for humor. At the time when George IV visited Edinburgh, The Macnab, in his gala dress, ordered a sedan chair to convey him to Holyrood. Some friends, with a taste for practical jokes, loosed the boards at the bottom of the chair, so that they fell out, and the laird had to trot to keep up with his chairmen. He remarked afterwards that "if it hadna been for the glory of it, he might as well have been walking." When ordering his own monument, he told the stone carver that he wanted it adorned with the figures of Time and Eternity. The carver decided to represent Time as an old man with a long beard, but Eternity baffled him. Not so the laird, who solved the difficulty to his own satisfaction. He told the stone carver to make Eternity twice the size of Time.

"LARGE enough to serve any—Strong enough to protect all," is a slogan for which a St. Louis bank recently paid \$1000 to the man who proposed it. The saying just now seems appropriately applicable to the city of St. Louis itself, as it is being made a place of refuge for hundreds, and possibly thousands, of people whose presence is objectionable to certain elements in neighboring places. Some cities, as well as some countries, are delightful places to be "from," but St. Louis, in the classic language of a certain American statesman, seems to be a good place to be "at."

AMONGST the host of "reasons in favor" advanced by the advocates of compulsory Greek, there is something more than a sentimental interest attaching to the plea that the abolition of compulsory Greek would deprive many boys of the privilege of reading Arthur Sidgwick's "Greek Prose Composition." Sidgwick certainly had a way of enlivening his work with the most appealing stories, and few people, perhaps, realize how much of their familiarity with the quaint tales of antiquity they owe to his pages. The celebrated story of the Jumping Frog, which Mark Twain commandeered to such purpose, and the story of Timon and the "thief's stick" are typical instances.

IN HER recently published book, "The Middle Years," Katherine Tynan has a delightful story of Henry Cust, relating to the time when he was rejoicing "the discerning" with his brilliant editing of the Pall Mall Gazette. Cust had a penchant for original titles for his leading articles. Thus, on one occasion, during an education controversy, in which a certain Mr. Diggle was concerned, the Pall Mall appeared, one day, with a leading article, headed "To Diggle I Am Not Able"; "To Beggle Am Ashamed." "The proprietor," Katherine Tynan says, "objected to this frivolity of Mr. Cust's; and after his remonstrance there appeared, one evening, the title, 'The Leading Article.'"

THE small event is often fraught with a mighty significance. One such came to light the other day, tucked away in a corner of a British Parliamentary White Paper. This paper set forth the original estimate and the revised estimate of the amount to be spent on maintenance and repairs of Parliament buildings for the year 1917-18, to which was added: "Maintenance and repairs—For the removal of the grille in the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons, £5."

AFTER all, it seems, the important thing is to be ready to do one's duty when the call comes for action. When the people of Belgium were without bread, and no one in all the stricken country seemed to know how to make use of the corn meal which had been provided, it is related that a Negro from the United States, who had wandered in some unexplained way into Belgium, volunteered to assist one of Herbert C. Hoover's aids in teaching the people to make corn bread and corn pone. Thousands of rations were issued daily, and, in a few weeks, such food was everywhere popular. The Negro's name was Washington Smith, but he was not a hero because of that fact. His chief claim to distinction is that he was ready to "do his bit," and did it. That, in the end, is the real mark of the hero, in all walks of life.